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Without Concealment-----Without Compromise.

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Pro-Slavery.

The Boston Courier seems to have forgotten its usual candor and discrimination, in calling the annexed extract a "Fair Retort." Even if the guilty party, in the present case, was the one that made the law, are the present generation in Great Britain any more guilty than ourselves, for the act of our—politically at least—common ancestors? But so far as chattel slavery is concerned, Great Britain has, if nation ever had, a right to boast. "Slaves cannot breathe in England;" and throughout all her wide territories, on which the sun never sets, personal freedom is recognized as the right of all men, and neither king nor noble dare invade it. She has abolished the slavery which her ancestry, as well as ours, entailed alike on both; while we, blessed by favoring circumstance as no other nation has ever been before, placed, as it were, by the Providence of God, in a new world, magnificent in its primeval state almost as it came from the hand of the Creator, that we might live out the law of liberty to all, and teach the trembling, crumbling, despotisms of the old world, that Freedom had taken root here in the virgin soil, and should have a growth worthy of its glorious home, and spread its giant branches far across the waters till all men should rest beneath their shade;—we, unlike England, have planted another tree, the baneful, poisonous, Upas tree of Slavery, which overshadows our whole land. And when our wrong is pointed at, we cry, "Lo! you are tyrants also over there in England, and began to be here two hundred years ago;"—forgetting that our nation was the vestal virgin into whose keeping the sacred fire was put, and that those who would, had she been faithful,—and who did so long as she was,—have lighted their torches at her altar,—and that now they have a right to cry out against her who has let that fire go out.—G.

From the Boston Courier.

A FAIR RETORT.

The following letter we found on a slip torn from some one of our exchange papers. Where it originated we do not know, but it is a very fair answer to the insinuations and crocodile sympathy of those demagogues, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have made so much talk about a matter, of the merits of which they apparently know nothing:—

New Orleans, April, 15 1844.

To the Right Honorable Lord Brougham:—

My Lord:—The last steamer brought the report of your lordship's speech in the House of Lords, on the subject of a decision by the criminal court of Louisiana, condemning an individual to death for having aided in the escape of a slave.

I have no fault to find with your lordship's remarks, which, both as to tenor and style, were perfectly unexceptionable; but, as a citizen of Louisiana, I would take the liberty of informing your lordship that the case to which you no doubt allude did not occur in this State, but in South Carolina, and that the law under which the sentence was pronounced was not an *American* but a *British* law, passed under the administration and by the authority of a British royal governor, in 1754, and sanctioned by the signature of the then British sovereign, George II.; and that this law, by some oversight, remained unrepealed on the statute book of South Carolina, (as similar laws had been repealed in almost all the other States,) and was forgotten, until dragged to light by the prosecuting attorney in the above case, and on the conviction of the accused, the court of course had no alternative but to pass sentence of death on him; but he was promptly pardoned, and told "to go and sin no more."

Your lordship, in your remarks, was pleased to observe—"*That such was the law of Louisiana—not our law; God forbid it should be.*" It however appears it is *not* the law of Louisiana, and *is* your law—a *British* law, passed by *British* authority, sanctioned by the *British* king. No such law has ever been passed by the legislature of any of our slave States since they attained their independence, and ceased to be colonies of Great Britain. In all our slaves States, with the exception of this British law, thus unexpectedly found to be still in force in South Carolina, the aiding and abetting a slave to escape is a simple misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and in most of them by fine only to the value of the slave, and I have little doubt that one of the first acts of the legislature of South Carolina, at their next session, will be to repeal the statute in question.

The criminal code of America is not a bloody one; far from it; and we are constantly erasing from our statute book the remnants that still exist of a sanguinary character, and which we have exclusively inherited, as well as the institution of slavery itself, from our British rulers whilst we were in a state of dependence.

I have ever entertained that high opinion of your lordship's character as to feel convinced that you are always desirous to be set right where you have inadvertently misstated a fact, or had been led into error by the false representation of others, and when undeceived, that it would afford you pleasure to take the earliest occasion of making proper explanations, and correcting any injustice that your remarks may have done to others. It is under this impression that I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the present occasion.

From the Herkimer Journal.

SLAVERY AMONG THE HEBREWS.

That perpetual slavery was permitted to exist among the Hebrews, and that those slaves were bought and sold like those in the southern States, no man possessed of clear, unprejudiced, and candid views can, we think, deny.—"Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen, that are round about you; of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be *your possession*." "And ye shall take them as an *inheritance* for your children after you, to inherit them for a *possession*; they shall be your bondmen forever: but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor."—Lev. chap. xxv. 45th and 46th verses. Also see Exodus, chap. xxi. 20th and 21st verses: "And if a man smite his servant or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand; he shall be severely punished." "Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished: for he is his money." Were it necessary other passages might also be cited. But the language of revelation is so precise and clear upon this subject, that we cannot perceive how it will admit of a doubt, that the strangers, and the children of strangers, purchased with Jewish money or taken prisoners in battle, were doomed to perpetual slavery. And indeed such is the custom of the tribes of Africa, and of most of the eastern nations to the present hour. We mention this not as an apology for slavery, but only as additional evidence to prove what we have before stated—namely, that God in his Providence has usually permitted this state of slavery (generally intermediate between barbarism and civilization,) as a means by which the wild and fierce passions of barbarians may be tamed, Christianized and civilized, and thus prepared for the maintenance and enjoyment of those duties and rights which are incident to great and enlightened nations. And in the nations of Europe this condition of slavery has generally continued until nations had become to a certain degree civilized, and had engaged heavily in manufacturing pursuits; and then it has gradually ceased in something like the manner before described in these numbers. Indeed we are sure that God has a way of abolishing slavery without the aid or intervention of "third party" or abolition societies. For He has by peaceable and almost by imperceptible means abolished feudal slavery in most of the nations of Europe. And this providential way is certainly better (because in perfect accordance with the true interests of both masters and slaves, and with the laws of nature) than man's "third party" forcible abolition way. When slavery is abolished by the operation of natural causes arising from the progress of society, as was done in England and other countries of Europe, it is always the best, inasmuch as it is always surely done—always done peaceably—and more especially always done when the great mass of the slaves themselves are prepared and fitted for the management of their own affairs as freemen, and not before. In like manner, as young men or minors are legally deemed capable and fit to be free from the control of parents or guardians, and to manage their own concerns, at 21 years of age, and not before. But the "third party" abolition way tends directly, as far as it goes, to a dissolution of our glorious Union, and war and bloodshed between the States, and indeed is not likely to succeed at all in freeing the States, or in bettering the temporal or spiritual condition either of masters or slaves: but on the contrary only tends, if we may judge from all experience, to bind the chains of the slave still closer, and to render them far more enduring!

From the Watchman.

The last number of the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, thus notices the pamphlets on the subject of slavery and abolitionism, lately published by the Rev. George Junkin, D. D. and the Rev. William Graham:

"These two pamphlets, refuting the unscriptural arguments of the abolitionists, derive a singular interest from their origin. The substance of both was pronounced in ecclesiastical bodies, to wit:—the old school and new school synods of Cincinnati; both were produced in a State which was exempt from the ills of slavery; and both were written by men who are natives of free States. We will add, that both are in a high degree interesting and cogent. Mr. Graham's examination of the scriptural passages touching slavery, is cool, patient, and clear from all extraneous matter. His argument is so purely a reiteration of undeniable scripture statement that we hold it to be unanswerable. Dr. Junkin's discourse takes a wider range, and as founded on the same plain scriptures, is in like manner a triumphant vindication of Christian rights in this matter. Much of the fanaticism of our age is manifested in seeking to be holier than the law of God; hence the remarkable concurrence in argument and spirit of the extreme polemics on oaths, on total abstinence, on war and peace, and on slavery. If slavery is ever to be abolished it must be by means less desperate than the attempt to prove that it was condemned by the inspired writers. And men of the world will always find it more easy to reject the Bible, than to take a position which upturns all rules of language and falsifies all history."

FOREIGN SLAVE-TRADE.

An American brig, from Havana, in the river Galenas, having a cargo of slave goods, and suspected of being connected in the slave-trade, was detained by the British, and prevented from landing her cargo. The British steamer Henlopen, came around to Monrovia, and towed the United States ship Decatur up the river, to investigate the affair.

A ship supposed to be the Crawford, was fallen in with by H. B. M. brig Preble, in the act of taking a cargo of negroes on board. An attempt was made by the brig's boats to board her, but the British were beaten off. The Crawford then took in her cargo of one thousand negroes, and proceeded to sea. When off the harbor, she again fell in with the brig but soon out-sailed her and made her escape.

Captain Lawlin reports left on the coast United States ship Macedonian, sloop of war Saratoga; the United States brig Porpoise sailed a few days since for Port Praya. The officers and crew of the squadron were in good health.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Slave-Trade.—From a conversation we have had with Lieutenant G. W. Chapman, the officer sent home from the coast of Africa in charge of the brig Uncas, we gather that the traffickers in slaves are prosecuting their iniquitous calling with renewed vigor, the present season. A small brig, the Valador, has successfully run the gauntlet of American and British cruisers, with three hundred negroes on board, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance had been exerted to cut her off. The Baltimore built ship, Crawford, a fast vessel, which formerly sailed out of this port, is now on the coast, and is thought to be waiting an opportunity to carry off a cargo of slaves, of which she could stow at least one thousand. She is 600 tons burden, mounts six 18 pounders with numerous swivels, and has a crew of some 80 or 90 men. Although she has been sold to the Spaniards, it is suspected that she still has American papers. The boats from the British cruiser Ferret, lying off the Gallinas, endeavored to capture the Crawford a short time since, but were driven off by a heavy discharge of musketry and small shot. After this the Crawford put to sea. Lieutenant Chapman is of the opinion that a small steamer or two would be of more service in preventing the slave-trade, than a dozen sailing vessels.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the "Countryman."

"While in Buffalo, I had some conversation with a respectable appearing gentleman, who spent last summer in the island of Cuba. He gave me some information in relation to the way they dispose of the slave-traders, which was new and rather novel to me. He says that when they are taken, they are put in prison; and then after a time, reported sick, then taken to the hospital; and after a while, the physicians report them dead. But the fact is, all the while they are as well as ever, and the whole matter is a perfect farce; in this way they get clear—and thus the end of justice is defeated, and these scourges of humanity live to perpetrate their horrid deeds of wickedness and cruelty."

A Slaver Taken.—We noticed a few days ago the fact that the crew of the British brig Alert had been beaten off by a slaver under American colors. It seems that the United States brig Porpoise has come across the vessel, and has her in charge.

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

From the Baltimore Saturday Visitor.

SLAVE PRISONS.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, writing from this city, states, that Hope H. Slatter, the slave-trader, has shipped about five hundred colored people to the South, since September, 1843. As there are at least two more regular dealers in this city, (not to name the *occasional* ones) our readers may form some idea of the enormous extent to which this revolting commerce in human bodies and souls, is carried on in our Christianized community!

AN UNPARALLELED CASE OF CRUELTY AND OPPRESSION.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 9th ultimo, alludes to a case before the district court of that city, which, if the allegations of the plaintiff are both of them proven, will develop a case of unparalleled hardship, cruelty, and oppression.

The principal of these suits is that of Sally Miller *vs.* John F. Miller. The plaintiff, in her petition for a trial, represents that she is a native of Germany, of honest parentage, and legitimate birth; that in early infancy her parents emigrated to Louisiana; that they soon after died, while she (Sally) was yet of tender age, and too young either to assert or be aware of her rights; that she was illegally and feloniously seized by John F. Miller; was converted and seized as a slave, her natural liberty was debarred her, she was made to hold a place with negroes, and those bound to servitude, and in every manner treated as a slave. For more than twenty years, she suffered the hardships and privations imposed only on the African race, and, as she believes, to the knowledge, and by the direct instrumentality of the said John F. Miller, who, in defiance of all law, and in outrage of all moral obligation, did inflict on her wrongs which no time can alleviate, and no remuneration adequately compensate. She further alledges that she had three children by Mr. Miller's overseer, who is now dead; that two of these children, the eldest of whom is thirteen years of age, are still held as slaves; that on the 9th of July, 1838, she was herself publicly sold as a slave, to Louis Belmonte, of this city, who still assumes ownership in her. For these, and all other grievances, she claims from John F. Miller, for damages, $10,000.

The second suit which Sally Miller has brought, is against Louis Belmonte, who bought her from Miller, and who now claims ownership in her. We have not seen the papers in this case, but learn that she alledges being—as she does in the other case—the child of German parents, who came to this country in 1818, and articled themselves for a stated period to Mr. Miller, who paid their passage money; that they, as before stated, shortly after died: and then it was that ownership in her, as a slave, was assumed by Mr. Miller.

Exceptions have been filed in both cases. The argument on them commenced yesterday morning, and will be continued this morning.—*Newtown Journal.*

A SLAVE CASE.—We learn from the Village Record, that a case was tried last week before the county court, at West Chester, Pa. which has excited considerable attention. Two citizens of Maryland came into the county and seized a black man, claiming him as a slave. The black man was released by his friends, and the Marylanders arrested and bound over to answer for kidnapping. The grand inquest ignored the bill, upon the ground, it is supposed, that the defendants had a constitutional right to seize their slave, and take him before a magistrate, without a warrant from a peace officer.

A SLAVE AUCTION.

A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, travelling in Louisiana, whose sympathies are sufficiently far from northern abolitionists, gives the following account of a slave aution held at Raymond, near Vicksburgh:—

It is the practice here for the sheriff to sell property on which executions have been levied, in front of the court house, on the first day of the session of the court, and the citizens of the county in great numbers generally assemble on that day. Among the property to be sold on this occesion were some twenty or thirty men, women, and children, taken in satisfaction of execution by the sheriff, and I saw the effects of slavery in a new form. A young woman was first placed upon the bench, in the midst of the crowd, well dressed, modest, and neat in her appearance, and recommended as a good house servant, and sold for $500; and another, in a condition which ought to have prevented her exposure, was presented to the public gaze, and sold for about the same sum. A man, about forty years of age, described as an excellent blacksmith, well skilled in his trade, was then sold; and immediately after him, his wife and three little children were placed upon the stand, and a scene of most painful interest ensued. Finding the gentleman who had become his purchaser, he urged him with the most anxious solicitude to buy his family; and as the bids for his wife and children were received successively from different persons by the sheriff, and the chances of a separation seemed to preponderate, his countenance indicated a heart swelling with painful emotions; and as if he could not endure the probable fate which awaited him, he again spoke to his new master, recounting the valuable qualities of his wife. The bids already made by others were regarded excessive, and his purchaser refusing to raise upon the sum offered, the fatal words, "Three times, and gone," announced his separation from the objects of his affection, by their becoming the property of another. As they came down from the stand, he advanced to his wife with a downcast look, and remarked, "Well, Sally, we are separated;" an annuciation which at once drew tears from her eyes. Seeing their feelings, the purchaser of the man—a gentleman of high character, and whose bid was made without a knowledge that he had a family—immediately announced to the sheriff his wish to relinquish his purchase, assigning as a reason his unwillingness to be the means of separating the man from his family, and presuming that the new owner of the woman and children would, on a second sale, become his purchaser. He was again put upon the stand, but there were those present in whose hearts there was no sympathy for revered affections, to the sacrifice of the chance of a favorable purchase of a valuable blacksmith, and the resale only inflicted new pangs in the bosoms of this family, by the revival and disappointment of new hopes. He was again struck off as the purchase of another.

A woman, with two little children, one an infant in her arms, were then sold; and then two other children of the same mother, a little boy and a little girl, were sold separately, amid the affecting cries of the mother, at the thought of parting with her children. A little girl, about thirteen years old, and nearly as white as any one present, was then placed upon the platform, and struck off to the highest bidder at $350. The sale continued till these human beings were all sold to satisfy the demands of execution creditors. Let it not be supposed that these consequences of existing laws find approbation among the virtuous and respectable part of this community; for it is not so. In speaking of this scene, with the freedom of an independent citizen, I found my own feelings painful, not to say indignant, and to be in unison with those of every respectable gentleman with whom I conversed; and I doubt not, from what I saw and heard, that any well informed gentleman, in the spirit of an American freeman and a Christian, could have addressed the assembled multitude in condemnation of the causes of such results, with the concurrence of nine-tenths of all present. Although the law sanctions it, public sentiment condemns the separation of families, and it is only men of loose principles, or profligate characters, that will be the occasion of doing it. The truth is, the idea of one man being the absolute property of another, and subject to all the incidents of property, is so revolting to human nature in a state even of partial refinement, that it is only when goaded by extravagant provocations, that its justification will ever be attempted. The division of society into castes, and the subjecting one to the obligation of perpetual service to the other, is one thing; but the recognition in one of the right of property in the other, is quite another thing. Slavery, as a domestic relation, making one race the servants of the other on such terms as that the personal rights and obligations of both parties are recognized by law, might by many be defended; but the recognition of property in human flesh, bones, and sinews, to the exclusion of every personal right, is too revolting to humanity to admit even of an apology, in a community where civilization, not to say Christianity, has shed its rays.

Let me here remind you of what Mr. Justice M'Lean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has judicially asserted, in an opinion recently reported in the Western Law Journal, and what Mr. Madison asserted before him, that the Constitution of the United States nowhere recognizes the right of *property* in man; and that it is only as *persons owing service*, and not as *property owned* by others, that slavery is recognized by that instrument.

☞ Tom Chew, a slave, convicted in the county court of Prince George, Maryland, of causing the death of a slave of W. B. Hill, esq. by kicking him in the abdomen, has been sentenced to be "banished into some foreign country, out of the United States, and be sold as a slave for life."

Anti-Slavery.

THE QUESTION OF DISTINCT RACES IN THE HUMAN FAMILY.

At a late meeting of the New-York Historical Society, a paper was read by Dr. Beakley, on the progress of the Caucasian race in science and civilization. From a motion that a vote of thanks be offered to him by the society, Mr. John Jay dissented. The reasons of his opposition, Mr. Jay gives in the following communication, which we copy from "The Republic":

DR. BEAKLEY'S PAPER BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR:—As the report contained in the *Republic* of yesterday, of the proceedings of the New-York Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, mentioned that I most warmly opposed the vote of thanks to Dr. Beakley, for the paper read by that gentleman, I beg leave to state in your columns, the reasons which obliged me to pursue a course that has been censured as exhibiting a want of courtesy.

The title of the paper, as publicly announced, was, "The progress of the Caucasian race in Science and Civilization"—but the chief object of the writer appeared to be, to show that the moral and intellectual inferiority of the Mongolian, American, Malay, and especially the Ethiopian races, was owing to their physical organization, and the color of their skin. And further, to prove that the African was decidedly and irrevocably inferior to the white man, and that this lot was his natural and inevitable destiny. In support of this old theory, I believe no new facts or arguments were presented, other than those which have often before been adduced on the one hand, and replied to on the other, and it was a matter of some surprise, that the gentleman should have selected as the topic of an essay before the historical society a question so foreign to its object, and especially a theory which, with all deference to Dr. Beakley, I supposed had long since been classed with the speculations of Linnæus, on the humanity of the monkey; with the serious conjectures of Dr. Darwin, on man's original element being aquatic, and his original form an oyster, and with the almost equally extraordinary absurdities perpetrated by Lord Monboddo. Not that I was unaware that such philosophers as Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. McDuffie, who regard slavery as a blessing, had adopted the theory. They could not well deny it in the abstract, when they have reduced it to practice, and as far as possible proved it to be the fact—and to many of our countrymen it must be a satisfaction to believe, if they can believe it, that *they are not* MEN upon whom they trample, whose muscles they sell, and whose gains they appropriate; but creatures of an inferior order, especially created to be their vassals—irrevocably destined to a state of chatteldom; but I had no idea that with disinterested and scientific inquirers, the doctrine found any favor. For this paper a vote of thanks was moved. Had the resolution been, as it was first drawn, to thank the writer for *the effort he had* made, to amuse and instruct the society, *courtesy* might have required its passage; but certainly a special vote of thanks for the paper itself, did imply, not only that it possessed some value, but that it was an appropriate offering to that body. If a by-law existed, requiring their thanks to be presented to every person who should read a paper of any kind whatsoever—in that case, perhaps, no approval could be implied; but here I think some degree of approval, both of the value and fitness of the essay, is a fair inference from the resolution. If it be not so, the compliment of a special vote, dwindles to a mere act of bare civility, and such a by-law as I have mentioned, would not only save time, but avoid misunderstanding.

I feel bound to oppose any sanction by the society of the theory revived by Dr. Beakley, because I regard it, as I stated very frankly, with no feelings of unkindness towards him, as *false, impious, and cruel.* I am satisfied of its falsity, by other proofs than the striking facts contained in the work of the *Abbe Gregoire* on the literature of the negroes, and the powerful arguments presented in the learned disquisitions of M. Blumenbach, and Dr. Mason Good. And Dr. Beakley may any day find conclusive evidence of his mistake, in the colored schools in this city, wherein the proficiency of the pupils is not one whit inferior to that of the pale-faced children, who are taught to look upon them with contempt. I regard it as impious, because it dares to pronounce upon the secret intention of the Almighty Ruler of nations; and declares in the presumptuous tones of an arrogant philosophy, that He who hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, has imposed upon a large race, an organization, and a hue, which must entail upon them and their descendants, to the end of time, a degrading inferiority. I regard it as cruel, because it subjects that race to insult and wrong—and for ages past, has been made to justify the untold miseries of slavery, and the slave-trade. Heaven's smiles have been confidently invoked by the dealers in the accursed traffic, and they have denounced those who would have rescued their victims as irreverent intermeddlers with the policy of GOD. It is true that among us of the North, slavery has no existene; but we are responsible for a system of prejudice and CASTE, which our countrymen of the South denounce as more oppressive in its operation than their own "domestic institutions"—a system which good men are endeavoring to destroy, but which Dr. Beakley's theory goes to strengthen and perpetuate. It robs the colored people of the elective franchise; it denies to them the privilege of citizens; it ridicules the idea that they are entitled to the right of petition; it excludes them from the army and militia, and from all participation in the administration of government, or of justice; it bars against them schools, colleges, and theological seminaries; it impedes their religious improvement; it drives them from the councils of the Church, tramples upon them in the very court of the Lord's house; degrades them even while officiating at His altar. It places obstacles in the way of their honest industry, closes against them the counting-house and the work-shop, snatches from them the ordinary motives of exertion, and tends to keep them penniless and ignorant, depriving them of every opportunity of distinction, closing every avenue to advancement. It subjects them to constant insult and outrage, for which Right Reverend Bishops, and high dignitaries, have afforded precedent; and when the fury of the baser sort has been roused against them, as has been frequently the case in New-York, Newark, Cincinnati, and especially Philadelphia, which is now suffering a terrible punishment in kind—the civic authorities have not thought it worth while to protect wretches guilty of a colored skin—and the magistrates sat composedly in their pleasant parlors revolving, perhaps, the beauties of Dr. Beakley's theory, while the unhappy victims of this unholy prejudice, were hunted from their homes by savage mobs; their children exposed to hunger and nakedness; their wives and daughters brutally insulted; their houses sacked, and their churches burned.

And when we ourselves have thus reduced our colored countrymen, by means as cowardly as they are wicked, to a state of inferiority, we think it manly and becoming to taunt them with the degradation we have imposed, and to attribute to their innocent complexion, and their harmless features, the natural consequence of our own baseness. In other lands, where slavery has been abolished, its emancipated subjects have at once discarded their abject posture. Here we place our foot upon their neck, and reproach them that they do not rise—nay, more, we pretend to call in the aid of science, to explain the marvellous mystery of our superior intelligence, and end with impiously attributing it to the will of GOD. And a paper broaching such a theory, is received with applause, by some members of the Historical Society.

In Guadaloupe, Columbia, Mexico, Java, the Cape of Good Hope, and the British West Indies, the emancipated slaves found no difficulty in taking care of themselves. And in 1838, an incident occurred in Antigua, which forcibly exhibits the capacity and character of some of the native Africans. Three hundred and seventy-one Africans taken from the holds of captured slave-ships, were set free in a single day; and in May, 1839, the governor, Sir Patrick Ross, said in an official despatch, that no one of them had been brought before a magistrate for the slightest offense; that no one of them had applied for relief on the score of poverty, and that they were generally industriously occupied in providing for their own livelihood. This, be it remembered, was in a foreign land, among strangers, speaking another language than their own.

But I have no intention of entering upon the refutation of Dr. Beakley's theory. The colored people of this city, despite their many disadvantages, are abundantly able to disprove it, and Dr. James McCune Smith, who so eminently refutes it in his own person, and who has recently so ably and satisfactorily demolished the false facts and bold slanders of the Secretary of State, will, I doubt not, be ready at any time to enter the list with Dr. Beakley, and perhaps his power of argument and eloquence, combined with his fine classical attainments, may succeed in convncing him that the causes of "the progress of the Caucasian race in science and civilization," lie deeper than the skin; and that true philosophy does not require him to accuse his Maker of the degradation and misery caused by the ruthless avarice, and pitiless cruelty, of the boastful white man.

In justice to the society, I should add that the mover, and most, if not all those who supported the resolution of thanks, disclaimed any accordance with the sentiments of the paper, and that no approval of its theory was openly expressed.

I believe I have said enough to show that it was from no lack of courtesy, nor from any spirit of unfriendliness, that I declined voting for the resolution. My views, principles, and feelings, alike forbade it; and I trust it will be the last time that, as secretary of the society, I shall be obliged to record a vote against which I have felt obliged to object, as well in the name of science and of history, as of truth and of justice.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN JAY.

New-York, May 9th, 1844.

West-Indies.

From the Journal of Commerce.

RECENT EVENTS IN HAYTI.

We have been favored with the following letter from an intelligent source at Port Plata, Hayti, which gives a more connected view of the recent events in that distracted island than we have elsewhere seen:

PORTO PLATA, May, 1844.

Since my last to you as per duplicates, the chief events have been here as follows:—The blacks and mulattoes of the West quickly assembled two armies to reconquer this part of the island. Many letters were sent up here from the Cape and Port-au-Prince, exaggerating the force of the armies that were on their march. Among others, General Cadet wrote, saying the President was marching at the head of 25,000 men from Port au Prince upon the city of St. Domingo; that General Pierrot was marching with 20,000 men from the Cape on Santiago; while *he* would march with 1500 men direct from the Cape for this place. From what I can learn, the Port-au-Prince army, when it started, was about 8000; the Cape army 6500; while General Cadet's force was incorporated in the 6500 of the army of the Cape. The army of Port-au-Prince, as there is very little organization or discipline in the Haytien armies, possibly when it arrived on the frontiers, was 7000. It was there met and checked by the army of St. Domingo. It, however, advanced, and had with the Dominicans three combats, in the last of which it suffered very severely, and was obliged to retreat to Azua, where they took post. On the 9th of the last month they were there attacked by the Dominicanas, and driven over the frontiers; but they left encamped on a mountain near 1000 men, sick with small pox, who were daily dying for want of medical attention. In the bay of Azua, there has been a naval engagement: the Haytien fleet of three sail were driven on the reefs, and sunk by the fleet of the city, of the same force. The greater part of the crews of the Haytien vessels were killed or drowned, and report says not one person was injured on board of the Dominicana vessels. One of the vessels of the city is what was formerly the Grand Canal pilot boat of your city. She is manned with fifty Frenchmen, *spared* from the French fleet that was at the city previous to that affair.

On this side, when the army of Cape Haytien reached the frontiers, it had lost 500 me by desertion. It was there checked by the troops of Mocha and Santiago, under General Titus Salceda, who may be called the Cincinnatus of this country. Although a common planter, he was the first to arouse his countrymen on this side, and was by them chosen general. The troops under his command checked the advance of the western army of the Cape, and caused it to fall back and take another road. This movement caused the army of Santiago to fall back, and take its position in that place. The people of the La Sierra retired up their mountains, and the army of this place took post at a mountain pass which commands the road from the Cape and Santiago to this place.

On the 20th March, the Cape army arrived before and immediately attacked Santiago. Their force had decreased on their march by desertion and fatigue to about 4,000 men. They attacked in three divisions, and were repulsed by the artillery of the city, with a terrible carnage. They retired, again formed, again attacked, and were again repulsed. They *fled* for the frontiers, leaving on and about the batile-field about 1000 killed and desperately wounded,—many more being drowned in the river Jaque, recrossing on their flight. On the route to the frontiers, they were repeatedly attacked by the army of La Sierra, and from all that can be learned, not more than 2,000 reached the frontier. There they were met by the reinforcements from the Cape of 1,500 men, to whom they communicated their panic. The whole force, when ordered to march again on Santiago, *unanimously* refused. In the defense of Santiago, not one person composing the army of the defenders was killed, and only one slightly wounded. This appears almost incredible, but it is, nevertheless, exactly so. It may be called, with the naval action at Azua, miraculous. When President Herard had intelligence of the refusal of the army of the North to remarch to Santiago, he sent to the general-in-chief, Pierrot, an order to shoot every third person in the army.

The general refused to execute so atrocious an order, and sent a message to the President to that effect, who immediately ordered General Obas and Colonel Bottex, who commands at the Cape, to arrest the general-in-chief, and send him to Port-au-Prince—(in the meantime the army had disbanded itself.) When this last order arrived in the Cape, the officer who bore it had an order for 15 brass field pieces which are at the Cape, to be shipped to Port-au-Prince. He was also the bearer of $30,000 towards the raising of a new army. The people of the North, on the receipt of this order, decided to keep the field pieces and the money,—have declared the North to be a separate and independent State,—and have appointed the same general-in-chief, Pierrot, to be their general-in-chief. The first and wealthiest men in the Cape are in this movement; they are now raising an army to march towards Port-au-Prince; and I think it very possible that Hayti will witness the spectacle of another runaway President. The State of the North will take in all the old kingdom of Christophe, Gonaives, St. Marks, &c.

On the South an army marched from Aux Cayes for the East,—but after being some time on the road, returned, and commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the mulattoes, and quadroons. That is the last information we have from the South. All the Haytien armies are principally blacks.

The consul of France, in the city of St. Domingo, writes to the French agent here, that he is the consul for the Republic Dominicana.

When the Haytien armies commenced their march to this end, an order was received from the President to kill *all* that talked Spanish. The people of this part, knowing this, have made but few prisoners,—all are killed.

The population of this end of the island, which is the classic soil of the New World, is not short of 300,000 souls, 200,000 of which are Spanish white—many are the descendants of the first discoverers. In the interior the mass of the people are white. The other 100,000 are blacks, mulattoes, the different castes between those colors, and some pure blooded aborigines. The heads of the revolution are the white men of the country. By casting your eye over the names of the signers of their manifesto, you will see many noble Spanish names.

The ten per cent. extra duty on goods and tonnage has been remitted on the brig September and cargo, the only American vessel that has been here since the revolution, (except the schooner Hero, the ten per cent. was not paid on her tonnage, she brought no cargo.) I enclose to you with this the correspondence on that subject. This letter, and the document accompanying it, if you think it proper, I wish laid before the Chamber of Commerce of your city, that they may judge whether it is advisable for them to request the United States government to send a proper person to this republic, to ascertain if they are worthy to be acknowledged as a nation. The rulers and the mass of the people are of our own race—white men—who have liberated themselves from the ignominious bondage of the blacks and mulattoes of the West.

You will see by the manifesto of the people of the North, that they wish a Confederation. But I know the people of this end want certainly peace and quietness, for they are an inoffensive people,—but they are determined, (as they are, in manners, customs, thoughts, and feelings, an entirely distinct people,) to have no confederation with them.

General Villanueve has just received a letter from the President of the Junta, Thomas Bobadilla, which informs him that the blacks of Aux Cayes are marching on Port-au-Prince. The same courier brought a decree of the government abolishing the ten per cent. extra duties on the American flag.

From the Journal of Commerce, of May 28th.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

Captain Concklin of schooner Hume, arrived yesterday, from Maragone, (a small port near Port-au-Prince,) St. Domingo, which place he left on 14th May, informs us that the ports of Maragone, Aux Cayes, Jerimie, Lausane, and Petrercei, were all in the hands of the rebels. A great number of mulattoes, mustees and quadroons had been massacred. The rebels, in considerable force, were awaiting reinforcements in order to attack the capital. In the event of its capture much blood will be shed.

Captain Concklin, on the 5th May, took on board of his vessel upwards of 400 women and children, and transported them to Port-au-Prince, to escape the fury of the rebels.

The night the Hume sailed, the consignee of the vessel came on board, and was desirous of smuggling his family on board, as he stated that affairs were momentarily becoming more serious, and he was fearful there would be an indiscriminate massacre.

Extract of a letter dated

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 6.

Business is at a perfect stand still here. A counter revolution took place on Thursday last, which nominated General Guerriere, a black man, as President *pro tem.* and displacing General Riviere. How Riviere will swallow this there is no telling as yet, but the whole island is opposed to him, and is all in arms. Two American schooners arrived here yesterday from Maragone, with passengers running away, and as for produce you must not think of it as yet. There is neither coffee nor logwood coming here.

CUBA.—Intelligence to the 3d of May, has been received from Matanzas. The following persons were in prison at that place, upon suspicion of being concerned in the attempted revolt:

Daniel Downing, of New-York; Samuel Moffat, of Philadelphia; —— Bisby, of Portland; Henry Elkin, and —— Cliver, residence unknown.

Henry Cavallier, another suspected person, was out on bail of $15,000.

LATE FROM HAVANA.—Captain Gardner, of ship Corea, arrived last evening from Havana,—informs us that the soldier who shot Murphy, the American seaman, some time since in Havana, had been tried, but the decision of the captain-general had not transpired up to the time of the sailing of the Corea. There had been no more arrests lately, and the excitement created by the late insurrectionary movement of the negroes had considerably abated. The drought still continued, and everything of the vegetable kind was in a perishable state. American provisions were abundant, and low.

LATER FROM MATANZAS.—Advices from Matanzas to the 16th instant, state that the riots had been suppressed, and on the 15th instant, thirty of the mulattoes were taken out into the country, where they would be executed.

The drought had injured the crop severely. There had been a heavy shower of rain, but it had not done much good.

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—The moral improvement recently brought about in this island is truly cheering to the philanthropist. In the different congregations, formed by the Scotch missionaries, there are now 2,400 communicants and 1,600 scholars. A due regard to the marriage relation is observed, where a few years since concubinage was almost universal.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

TRINIDAD.

Daniel Brosius, one of our young anti-slavery friends, who used to live in Lancaster county in this State, went out to Trinidad about six months ago, and has since been employed as an overseer, or manager, on "Providence plantation," on that island. There are two hundred emancipated slaves on the plantation, and he says they will make *one hundred and thirty more hogsheads of sugar this year than they ever did before, with the same number of hands.* The stimulus of wages is so much better than the whip, that it is no uncommon thing for him to have to pay his hands for doing double tasks in a day; that is, for performing the work of two ordinary days in one! The price is fifty cents a task, and these hands often make a dollar a day.

Mr. Brosius can get much higher wages than other overseers, owing to his Pennsylvania and Quaker habits of temperance, fidelity, and industry. What a testimony is his account to the advantages of emancipation! The freed slave makes a dollar a day, the overseer can get nearly double wages, and the plantation makes an increase of its sugar to the amount of nearly one hundred and thirty hogsheads! When will this glorious state of things be realized in our own country?

Political.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We lay before our readers, according to the promise made in our last, the deficient documents in the series of those from which the injunction of secrecy has lately been removed by the Senate.

The most material points disclosed by these papers are—

First. That there is no written evidence in the department of State of the important fact stated in Mr. URSHUR's letter of January 15th, 1844, that the proposition of this government for the annexation of Texas had been for the present declined by the government of Texas. We thus learn that one, at least, of the most important communications between this government and Texas was not made in writing. There are other communications, no doubt, of equal importance, of which no record has been preserved. We have seen among the documents, for example, no written or printed account of the agreement or understanding between the two Presidents, as to the employment of our land and naval forces, the commander of the former of which is instructed to put himself, as promptly as practicable, in communication with the President of Texas. *There must have been some such agreement or un-*

derstanding [illegible] how could the President of Texas know for what purpose the commander of the forces of the United States had put himself in communication with him?

Secondly, that the government was well aware, when it volunteered its proposition to Texas to be annexed to the United States, that the government of Mexico "did not regard Texas as an independent power, but as a rebellious province," and would act accordingly in its relations with Texas.

There is yet another document on this subject, in answer to a call of the Senate, which was on Saturday last ordered to be printed, but which has not yet been brought within our reach. When it is, we will publish it.

SENATOR TAPPAN, OF OHIO.—THE ANNEXATION PAPERS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Senate of the United States in executive session:

Resolved, That Benjamin Tappan, a senator from the State of Ohio, in furnishing for publication in a newspaper, documents directed by an order of the Senate to be printed in confidence for its use, has been guilty of a flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate and disregard of its authority.

Resolved, That in consideration of the acknowledgment and apology tendered by the said Benjamin Tappan for his said offense, no further censure be inflicted on him.

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of the Senate:

"Any officer or member of the Senate convicted of disclosing for publication any written or printed matter directed by the Senate to be held in confidence, shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and in the case of a member to suffer expulsion from the body."

Resolved, That whereas the annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States is a subject of great importance, on which the will of the people of this Union ought to be consulted; and whereas the treaty for that annexation, now before the Senate, is of great moment, and there is nothing in said treaty, or the documents accompanying it which requires the further observance of secrecy, and resting, as it does, upon its own peculiar circumstances, cannot be drawn into precedent for different cases in time to come; therefore, the injunction of secrecy be, and the same is hereby removed from said treaty, and all documents and papers in relation thereto now before the Senate.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES ON ANNEXATION.

VAN BUREN.—The Belfast (Maine) Republican Journal (Loco) says, in reference to Van's letter on the annexation of Texas, that it "*does not see how the position of Mr. Van Buren can be objected to by reasonable men on* EITHER *side of the question.*" We should consider it a good deal more acceptable to those who are on *both* sides.—*Tribune.*

CASS, it is said, has written three letters—one for, —one against,—annexation,—and one neutral! Surely this should satisfy all parties except the Van Burenites, the peculiar glory of whose candidate he so signally eclipses.

CLAY.—His letter should be acceptable to all who rejoiced in the Missouri compromise, which secured to the South, all she demanded, and cajoled the North into the belief that her rights were secured, while in fact they were sacrificed. The same deep treachery, the same man is capable of again playing.

Congress.

Mr. Child has kindly brought up the proceedings of Congress to the 23d ultimo, which other engagements had prevented his doing before he resigned the paper. It is all crowded in this week, that the connected series of Congressional reports might not be broken in upon.

SENATE, FRIDAY, May 3.

Mr. *Tallmadge*, of New-York, presented a remonstrance of citizens of Otsego county, and another from those of Ontario county, against the annexation of *Texas*.

Mr. *Woodbridge*, of Michigan, presented a remonstrance of 325 citizens of Detroit, against the annexation of *Texas*. The Senate were in session but a few minutes.

MONDAY, May 6.

Petitions and remonstrances were presented on annexation.

The Cumberland railroad bill, appropriating $400,000, viz: $100,000 to Ohio, and $150,000 each to Illinois and Indiana, was passed. Yeas 23; nays 12.

YEAS—Messrs. *Allen*, *Atherton*, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, *Benton*, *Breese*, Choate, Crittenden, *Fulton*, *Hannegan*, Jarnagin, Johnson, Merrick, Morehead, Porter, *Semple*, *Sevier*, Simmons, *Sturgeon*, *Tappan*, White and Woodbridge—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, *Atherton*, *Bagby*, Berrien, Clayton, Evans, *Fairfield*, *Haywood*, *McDuffie*, Mangum, Phelps, and *Woodbury*—12.

[Democrats in *italics*.]

TUESDAY, May 7.

Memorials were presented in favor of annexation, from New Orleans, by Mr. *Johnson*; from Madison county, Virginia, by Mr. *Rives*; also various ones against it, and against a modification of the tariff.

A bill was reported, *extending the jurisdiction of Arkansas over the Indian country.*

The Cumberland road bill was passed. The Senate went into executive session.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

The bill for the relief of the widows and children of the officers and seamen of the United States schooner Grampus, was debated for some time, and laid aside.

The Senate had an executive session.

THURSDAY, May 9.

Various petitions in favor of, and against the annexation of Texas, and against any alteration of the present tariff, were presented.

Mr. *Mangum* presented the petition of Henry Smith, asking permission to bring his slaves into the United States, from Texas. [Mr. Smith, according to his own statement, moved slaves, in 1837, to Arkansas, which, after the running of the boundary line, was found to be in Texas. Finding his property placed within the jurisdiction of a foreign government, he asks that he may be permitted to bring back his slaves and their increase into the United States.]

Mr. *Sevier* said that he had under his control cases of a somewhat similar nature, which he had forborne to press, because he thought Texas would become part of the United States. He thought that Texas had better be taken into the Union at once, and let the slaves remain.

On motion of Mr. *Huger*, it was resolved to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval monument on the west side of the capitol, to the navy yard, and erecting in its place, Greenough's statue of Washington.

MONDAY, May 13.

Memorials were presented from Wayne, Pennsylvania, from Mobile, Prince Edward, and Halifax counties, Virginia, and from Laurens district, South Carolina, in favor of annexation; also, some against it. The Senate went into executive session.

TUESDAY, May 14.

The resolution from the House fixing June 17 for the adjournment of Congress, was laid on the table, and the Senate went into executive business on the *Texas treaty.*

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

The Senate was engaged on private bills.

THURSDAY, May 16.

The select committee on Mr. *Niles's* case, reported in favor of his right to take his seat, which was accepted. [Mr. Niles had appeared before the committee, and Dr. Brigham had written a letter testifying as to his sanity.]

A large number of *Texas* memorials were submitted. Two from Virginia, (from Albemarle county, and Petersburg,) for annexation, if it can be consummated without injury, and without dishonor to the country.

Against annexation, from Maine and Pennsylvania, and from more than 700 citizens, of both parties, in New Bedford. The memorials were laid upon the table, and the Senate then went into executive session upon the treaty.

FRIDAY, May 17.

Petitions in favor of immediate annexation of Texas to the Union, were presented by Messrs. *Archer*, and *Bagby*, from citizens of Virginia, and Alabama; also, by Mr. *Jarnagin*, from citizens of Illinois, against annexation.

The resolution of adjournment was taken up, and the question being on a motion of Mr. *Evans* to strike out "17th," and insert 3d of June. The whole was laid on the table. *Yeas* 21, *nays* 20.

The bill for the relief of certain persons who found themselves in Texas by the running of the boundary line, so as to enable them to remove their slaves within the limits of the United States, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. *Archer*, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

SATURDAY, May 18.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. *Sturgeon* presented a petition of citizens of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in favor of the re-annexation of Texas, which was laid upon the table.

The Senate was in executive session most of the day. This is the first Saturday the Senate has sat during this session. Mr. *Benton* had the floor on *Texas.*

MONDAY, May 20.

The Senate spent most of the day in executive session on the *Texas* treaty.

Mr. *Benton* concluded his three days' speech, in opposition to the treaty.

Mr. Benton has published his speech in the Globe. He is in favor of annexing Texas *proper* as soon as it can be done without war. [Aye, or with, if it would not injure his party, and derange his presidential calculations.] As to the treaty, he tore it all to pieces, showing clearly that it annexes parts of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, (including the city of *Santa Fe*,) and of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipos, extending more than 1200 miles from south to north! This territory belongs to Mexico, and has always been as completely in her possession, as Quebec in that of Great Britain.

TUESDAY, May 21.

Messrs. *Huntington*, and *Woodbridge*, reported from the committee on commerce, without amendment, the eastern and western harbor bills, recommending their passage.

Annexation, and anti-annexation petitions were presented.

The remainder of the day was consumed in executive session, on the *Texas* treaty—Mr. *Walker* having the floor.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

Petitions were presented from Chapel county, Georgia, and from Wythe county, Virginia, in favor of annexation; also, several against it.

The House bill for the reduction of the army, was taken up, and after a few remarks, on motion of Mr. *Barrow*, was *indefinitely postponed*—*yeas* 25, *nays* 19.

Most of the day was consumed in executive session upon the Texas treaty, which, it is understood, was opposed with ability by Mr. *Choate.*

THURSDAY, May 23.

The bill to amend and consolidate into one, the several acts granting pensions to widows and children of naval officers, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *McDuffie* asked leave to offer a resolution to be permitted to employ Mr. Stansbury, a well known and able reporter for the National Intelligencer, to report his speech in executive session, but he waived the motion until the Senate should be in executive session.

Mr. *McDuffie* asked leave to bring in a resolution in legislative session, in accordance with a notice he had yesterday made in executive session, but he also waived this request in a similar manner.

The resolution referred to, it is *inferred*, is a *joint resolution* to accompany the treaty, and intended to render valid, in case of failure in any manner to do so by the treaty, the act of union between the United States and Texas, and thus to make "assurance doubly sure." Such a resolution may be expected soon.

The remainder of the day was spent in executive session upon the treaty—Mr. *McDuffie* occupying a considerable portion of it in favor of annexation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SATURDAY, April 27th.

Mr. *Pollock* presented the petition of one hundred and forty-six citizens of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, against the annexation of *Texas.*

Four remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

Mr. *Dromgoole* moved that Monday, May 6th, be fixed as the day for taking the tariff bill out of committee. A debate of considerable length ensued, and the motion was laid on the table, 88 to 83.

The tariff was then taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Belser*, of Alabama, opposed the protective tariff as unconstitutional, and because *it filched from the* LABORER *his hard earnings*, and would create a *patrician* order to lord it over the poor *plebeians.* If this system should be continued, the people of his State would have a perfect right to cut loose from the Union, and say "unclog us, let us go free," and he intimated that the descendants of the *Huguenots* [South Carolina] would take that stand, and the neighboring States would rally round her.

Mr. *Brodhead*, of Pennsylvania, did not think the South would dissolve the Union, if the tariff was not repealed; and although it was not perfect in all its details, he deprecated any change at this time, and cited Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, in its favor.

Mr. *Slidell*, of Louisiana, thought both parties attached too much importance to the tariff, and considered that the present prosperity of the country was attributable to a sound currency.

Mr. *Steenrod*, of Virginia, did not admit that there was prosperity; everything, on the contrary, was declining, tonnage, imports, exports, and agricultural prices.

MONDAY, April 29.

Mr. *Lewis*, of Alabama, offered a resolution calling for all correspondence with the Spanish government, in the years 1816-'17, '18, and '19, not heretofore communicated. By request of Mr. *Adams*, the call was made absolute, the usual *proviso* that the President deem the communication of the same compatible with the public interest, was stricken out, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. *Weller*, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the tariff. He scouted the idea of American manufacturers creating a home market, and said there were five counties in Ohio which raised produce enough to supply all the manufacturers.

In reply to Mr. *Brodhead's* citation of Mr. Jefferson's message of 1802, in favor of protection, Mr. Weller read from a letter written by him six or seven months before his death, after he had the opportunity of seeing the practical operations of this system on the country, laying down in strong terms the opposite doctrine.

Mr. *Ramsay*, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the coal interest in his State. In only two or three counties, it was equal to the whole cotton trade of South Carolina. $32,000,000 were invested in it. The proposed alteration of the tariff, reducing the duty on coal from $1 75 to $1 00 per ton, would crush the colliers. They could not stand the competition of the British and Nova Scotia importers. Fifty thousand persons were engaged in, and dependent upon the coal trade of Pennsylvania.

Mr. *Leonard*, of New-York, spoke against the present tariff as depressing commerce, and oppressing the poor, while it filled the coffers of the rich. In the name of the commercial States, and especially of New-York, he protested against the whole body of revenue laws. A great pretense of the friends of the tariff was, that it protected the labor of the country against the pauper labor of Europe. But high protection would bring the paupers of Europe here, and place them side by side with our working men.

Mr. *McIlvaine*, of Pennsylvania, asked whence was the need of a change, or of any discussion of the tariff at this time? The discussion impaired confidence, and injured the business of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury had expressed in his report a doubt of the expediency of any change. Not a petition had been presented in favor of a change; but petitions were pouring in against any. Even the South was benefited, the market for cotton was increased, and the price improved. India cottons had been excluded, and the cotton of Texas.

TUESDAY, April 20.

Mr. *A. Smith*, of New-York, spoke in support of the tariff. Mr. *Boyd*, of Kentucky against it, but his speech consisted chiefly of facts and arguments, to prove "a corrupt bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1825.

Mr. *C. B. Smith*, of Indiana, declared that his State was for the tariff; and he replied to Mr. *Owen's* argument, drawn from the misery of the people of Great Britain, that the causes of that misery were the aristocracy, the Church, and an overgrown population, and not the protection of manufactures.

Mr. *P. King*, of New-York, spoke in opposition to the tariff, and Mr. *Marsh*, of Vermont, in its favor. He said the protective policy had been recommended and sanctioned by every President, from Washington down to "his illustrious predecessor," who had been found on all sides of every question, except that of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of his own election to the presidency.

Mr. *Bidlack*, of Pennsylvania, repelled the idea that northern democrats could be "whipped" by southerners into the support of the proposed change, and declared himself in favor of the existing tariff.

WEDNESDAY, May 1st.

Mr. *Bidlack* concluded his remarks in favor of the tariff.

[This speech was very gratifying, in an important anti-slavery point of view, as it was an open breaking of a northern democrat, hitherto voting uniformly with the South, from that wicked and fatal alliance. There have been other instances at this session, particularly in the Pennsylvania delegation.]

Mr. *Buffington*, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the tariff, and Mr. *Hubbard*, of Virginia, against it.

Mr. *Grinnal*, of Massachusetts, gave some interesting results of his mercantile experience. He was at a loss to know why the committee of ways and means proposed to change the duties on thirty or forty articles, from *specific* to *ad valorem.*

In case of specific duties foreign importers were able to evade them; and as to English woolen goods, and French manufactures, they had been able to drive the fair importer from the business. It fell into the hands of foreign agents, many of whom had been detected in great frauds, as the records of the courts would show. *Specific* duties of 20 per cent. were more effective for protection, and for revenue, than *ad valorem* duties of 30 per cent.

Mr. *Dunlap*, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the tariff, and Mr. *Pollock*, of Pennsylvania, in its favor.

THURSDAY, May 2.

Mr. *C. J. Ingersoll*, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States, for the release of all the American prisoners at Van Dieman's land, which was unanimously adopted.

The tariff was taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed by Messrs. *Cobb*, of Georgia, and *McDowell*, of Ohio, in opposition, and by Messrs. *J. R. Ingersoll*, of Pennsylvania, and *D. L. Seymour*, of New-York, in favor of the existing tariff. Mr. Seymour stated that nine-tenths of his constituents, without distinction of party, were in favor of the general features of the existing tariff.

FRIDAY, May 3.

Mr. *Chappell*, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the proposed alteration of the tariff, insisting on the obligation of the northern States to adhere to "the compromise act," and denounced the robbing of the many, for the benefit of a few capitalists.

Mr. *Severance*, of Maine, denied that there was any such obligation, and maintained that protection was for the benefit of labor, and not of capital, and that under the proposed reduction of duties, the necessary revenue would be raised only by an enormous increase of importations, which must be paid in specie, drain the country of it, and derange the currency.

Mr. *Rockwell*, of Massachusetts, and Mr. *Darragh*, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the same side, and Mr. *Murphy*, of New-York, on the opposite.

SATURDAY, May 4.

Mr. *Rhett*, on leave given, from the committee on foreign affairs, made a report on the memorial of the American *Colonization Society*, and others, which concludes with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of the American Colonization Society, and others, praying the intervention of Congress, and an appropriation of money in aid of said society."

On motion of Mr. Rhett, the report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Kennedy*, of Indiana, spoke in opposition to the tariff, and Mr. *Dickey*, of Pennsylvania, in its favor.

Mr. *Hudson*, of Massachusetts, made an able speech, in which he exposed the inconsistencies of the proposed alterations. He said that high duties were proposed on some articles not the most important, (as sugar and iron,) for *protection*, in a bill framed avowedly to destroy protection! and the duties on *luxuries* were greatly reduced, while on *necessaries*, the reductions were comparatively small. Reductions were made upon the red wines of France, of 31 per cent.; on the port, of 37 per cent.; upon distilled spirits, of 35 to 96 per cent.; upon perfumery, and fancy vials, articles which seemed to be considered of indispensable necessity in this bill, designed to lighten the burdens upon labor."

MONDAY, May 6.

Mr. *Adams* moved a correction of the journal with reference to the letter received on Saturday from the department of State, (in answer to a resolution moved by Mr. Adams,) declaring that no gross errors had been discovered in the returns from the 6th census. Mr. Adams asserted that there had been palpable misrepresentations as to the numbers of the insane colored population of Pennsylvania, and of the colored population of Connecticut, which had been made the basis of a pamphlet in favor of the annexation of Texas, by which we were to become the laughing-stock of the civilized world.

Mr. *Saunders*, of North Carolina, reported upon the case of Messrs. *White* and *Rathbun*, [the late *assault and battery*, on the floor of the House,] a statement of facts without proposing any action. He also reported that *Moore*, who fired the pistol, and wounded an officer of the House, be delivered to the judicial authority.

Mr. *White* denied the correctness of the statement, and moved a recommittal, which was lost. The resolution to surrender *Moore* was adopted.

TUESDAY, May 7.

An electioneering debate, ostensibly upon the tariff, occupied the House all day. Messrs. *Duncan*, *Stephens*, *Hardin*, *Rhett*, *Caldwell*, and *Tibbatts*, took part.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Mr. *Burt*, of South Carolina, spoke, denouncing the tariff as ruinous to the South and West, and said that the people of those sections would not submit to it.

Mr. *Ellis*, of New-York, spoke in favor of it.

This being the day fixed for the termination of debate in committee of the whole, on the tariff, the committee voted on all the amendments offered. On motion of Mr. *Reding*, of New Hampshire, the duty on *wool* not costing over 7 cents, was raised from 15 to 29 per cent. *ad valorem.* The section bringing down all higher duties to 25 per cent. after September 7, 1845, *was stricken out.*

The bill was reported to the House, Mr. *McKay* obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 9.

This day was occupied by the usual proceedings on account of the death of Mr. *Jacob Brinkerhoff*, a member from Ohio.

FRIDAY, May 10.

Mr. *Barnard* spoke against the proposed reductions of the tariff, and Mr. *McKay* in favor thereof.

Mr. *Elmer*, of New Jersey, then moved to lay the bill on the table, with an understanding that there it was to remain. Mr. *Cave Johnson* asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Maine—Messrs. Morse, Severance—2.
Vermont—Collamer, *Dillingham*, Foot, Marsh—4.
Massachusetts—Abbot, Adams, Baker, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, *Parmenter*, Rockwell, *Williams*, Winthrop—10.
Rhode Island—Cranston, E. R. Potter—2.
Connecticut—*Catlin*, *Simons*—2.
New-York—Barnard, *J. E. Cary*, Carroll, Dana, *R. D. Davis*, *Ellis*, Fish, *Byram*, *Green*, *Hubbell*, W. Hunt, Moseley, Patterson, Phœnix, Rogers, *Russell*, *D. L. Seymour*, A. Smith, *Stetson*, Tyler, *Wheaton*—20.
Pennsylvania—*Bidlack*, *James Black*, *Brodhead*, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Darragh, Dickey, *Foster*, *C. J. Ingersoll*, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, M'Ilvaine, E. J. Morris, Nes, Pollock, Ramsey, *Ritter*, *J. C. Smith*, A. Stewart, *Yost*—21.
Maryland—Brengle, Causin, J. P. Kennedy, Preston, Spence, Wethered—6.
Virginia—Chilton, Newton, Summers—3.
North Carolina—Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, Rayner—4.
Georgia—Clinch, Stephens—2.
Ohio—Florence, Giddings, Harper, P. B. Johnson, Schenck, Tilden, Vance, Van Meter, Vinton—9.
Kentucky—Garret Davis, *French*, Willis Green, Grider, Thomasson, White—6.
Tennessee—Ashe, Milton Brown, Dickinson, Peyton, Senter—5.
Indiana—Sample, C. B. Smith—2.
Illinois—Hardin—1.
Alabama—Dellet—1.
New Hampshire, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, and Arkansas,—none.
The Democrats are in *italics.*

NAYS.

Maine—Cary, Hamlin, Dunlap, Herrick—4.
New Hampshire—Burke, Hale, Norris, Reding—4.
Connecticut—Seymour, Stewart—2.
New-York—Anderson, Benton, Clinton, Hungerford, King, Leonard, Maclay, Murphy, Rathbun, Robinson, Strong, Pratt—12.
Virginia—Atkinson, Bayly, A. A. Chapman, Coles, Dromgoole, Hubbard, Hopkins, Lucas, Taylor, Steenrod—10.
North Carolina—Daniel, McKay, Reid, Saunders—4.
South Carolina—Jas. A. Black, Bart, Campbell, Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Woodward—7.
Georgia—*Chappell*, Cobb, Haralson, Stiles, Lumpkin—5.
Alabama—Belser, Chapman, Houston, Payne, McConnell—5.
Mississippi—Hammett, Roberts, Thompson—3.
Louisiana—Dawson, Labranche, Slidell—3.
Ohio—Brinkerhoff, Dean, Duncan, Weller, E. D Potter, McDowell, Morris, Matthews, McCauslen—9.
Kentucky—Boyd, Caldwell, Stone, Tibbatts—4.
Tennessee—Blackwell, Cullum, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jones—5.
Indiana—Wm. J. Brown, Davis, Henley, A. Kennedy, Owen, Pettit, Wright—7.
Illinois—Douglass, Ficklin, Hoge, Smith, McClernand, Wentworth—6.
Missouri—Bower, Bowlin, Hughes, Relfe—4.
Arkansas—Cross—1.
Michigan—Hunt, Lyon, McClelland—3.
Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland—none.
The Whigs are in *italics.*

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas—Northern whigs, 52; southern whigs, 26; northern democrats, 25; southern democrats, 1; total, 104.
Nays—Northern whigs, 00; northern democrats, 47; southern democrats, 50; southern whigs, 1; total, nays 98.
Absent—Messrs. Arrington, of North Carolina; E. J. Black, of Georgia; A. V. Brown, of Tennessee; *Goggin*, of Virginia; (who had not yet taken his seat;) Hays, of Pennsylvania; Jameson, of Missouri; Purdy, of New-York; A. H. Read, of Pennsylvania; *C. M. Reed*, of do; *Rodney*, of Delaware; T. Smith, of Indiana; and Tucker, of Mississippi, three whigs and nine democrats; three of the latter from tariff districts. If the House had been full, the result would not have been changed.

A motion was then made to reconsider, and, after a great many efforts to evade, by moving adjournment, &c. rejected: yeas 99, nays 103.

On motion of Mr. *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, (who remarked that *a death* had just occurred in the House, and that it was usual on such occasions to adjourn)—the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The day was spent chiefly upon appropriations for the Washington Lunatic Asylum.

[N. B. This does not mean the House of Representatives.]

MONDAY, May 13.

The House, after many motions, and much delay, (and doubtless much confusion and disorder,) adopted, as an amendment to the Senate, resolutions of adjournment, instead of May 27th, the 17th of June—yeas 114, nays 88, and the resolution, as amended, was returned to the Senate.

Business of the District of Columbia was renewed, and the Lunatic Asylum bill was gone through with.

The House refused to refer the bill for restricting the district banks.

TUESDAY, May 14.

The District of Columbia banks bill was taken up and the vote of yesterday reconsidered, and it was referred to the committee of the whole, which subsequently refused to take it up.

The proposed Washington city charter was amended so as to admit an unlimited right of suffrage—*to those who have the right complexion.*

[We are surprised to find no motion in the reports to extend it to the *free colored.* Mr. Adams made such a motion in the case of Alexandria, two years ago. Has the good cause travelled backwards in the House since that time?]

WEDNESDAY, May 15.

Mr. *Parmenter*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the result of their inquiry, correspondence with the departments, &c. relative to the recent *explosion* on board the *Princeton*, the construction of the great gun, &c., of which 2800 extra copies were ordered printed.

Mr. *Hopkins*, chairman of the post office committee, made an argumentative report of the majority, which is to be followed by a bill in accordance, fixing the rates of postage at 5 cents for 50 miles and under, 10 cents between 50 and 150 miles, 15 cents between 150 and 300 miles, 20 cents 300 to 650 miles, and 25 cents over this distance, charging 3 cents upon drop letters, and restricting considerably the franking privilege.

Mr. *Dana*, (associated with Messrs. *Grinnell* and JENKS,) from the same committee, made a minority report, recommending three rates, viz: 5 cents to 220 miles, 10 cents 220 to 500 miles, and 15 cents for greater distances; 3 cents on drop letters; entirely abolishing the congressional franking and nearly all other, with the exception of that necessary for the post office department.

Mr. *J. R. Ingersoll* inquired of Mr. *Hopkins* if he did not propose to set apart a day for this business, the transaction of which the people were so loudly demanding.

Mr. *Hopkins* professed willingness on his part and a belief that the House would be ready to take it up at a very early day after the reports were printed.

The bill fixing a uniform day for the election of electors of President and Vice President, viz: the *Tuesday* after the *first Monday* in November, was passed, *ayes* 141 *nays* 34.

THURSDAY, May 16.

Mr. *Elmer*, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, censuring Mr. *White*, of Kentucky, for using offensive language to Mr. *Rathbun*, of New-York, in the House; and Mr. R. for having committed an assault and battery upon Mr. W. in the House; whereupon a debate arose, and the whole subject was laid on the table; *yeas* 82, *nays* 73.

The eastern harbors-and-rivers bill was passed, after a long discussion.

FRIDAY, May 17.

The day was begun on private bills, but it was soon found that no quorum was present, the members being absent at the *races.*

MONDAY, May 20.

The navy appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. *Parmenter*, chairman of the naval committee, offered an amendment providing that the whole number of seamen employed in the navy shall not be more than 7,500. He explained that this was a little more than the number estimated necessary by the department for the year, and that the *object was to throw some kind of legal restriction around the President and Secretary*, to prevent their increase of the navy *ad libitum.*

Mr. *Slidell* said that numerous appointments of midshipmen had been made by Mr. Henshaw, in violation of the law of 1842, which had no doubt determined the Senate to Mr. H.'s rejection.

Mr. *Holmes* made one of his war speeches in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Parmenter. He referred to the proposed treaty of annexation, to the interest with which England scrutinized our every movement; recited the arguments of Mr. Upshur and others, of England desiring, from motives of commercial policy, to abolish slavery in Texas, and to make it an avenue for the smuggling of goods into this country, in order to effect the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the products of the South; adverted to the fact of both England and France having at this time extensive fleets in the Gulf of Mexico; and in view of these critical and threatening circumstances, ridiculed what he styled the absurdity of gentlemen singing the lullaby of peace and going for a reduction of our naval establishment.

TUESDAY, May 21.

The navy appropriation bill being taken up, Mr. *Hunt*, of New-York, offered an amendment—Mr. *Johnson's* having been withdrawn—providing that only one half of the appropriations for the navy should be at the disposal of the President until the consent of Congress was obtained. He referred to the disclosure recently made of the President, in violent usurpation of powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution, and without the knowledge or approbation of Congress, while in session, having placed our army and navy in attitude of hostility to a friendly power; commented upon the recklessness of the measure, and the disastrous results in which as a precedent it might result, in case a President with iron nerve, and backed by a powerful party, were at the head of the government; and advocated this restriction upon the executive, by way of opposing and preventing if possible, his consummation, without consulting Congress, of his nefarious scheme—the plunging us into a war with a foreign power. Instead of facilitating the progress of his alarming movements, he thought Congress would be much better employed in consulting what was due to their own dignity and rights, and to the rights of the people.

Mr. *Owen* made an elaborate speech in favor of annexation, commenting upon Mr. Clay's letter, denying its conclusion, that to annex Texas would be to assume war with Mexico, and adopting General Jackson's opinion, that now was the golden opportunity for annexation, &c.

Mr. *Belser* warmly defended the project of annexation, contending that if annexation was the only alternative to prevent the abolition of slavery in Texas, this government was bound by the Constitution to effect it.

Mr. *Giddings*, opposed the treaty for reasons connected with slavery.

[We have received no report of Mr. G's. speech.]

WEDNESDAY, May 22.

The navy appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment of Mr. *Hunt*, of New-York, restricting the department to the expenditure of one-half the appropriations other than for repairs, until the further consent of Congress is obtained, *was adopted.* Mr. *Parmenter's* amendment to make the appropriations specific instead of general was also adopted.

In the debate on this bill comparisons between the pay of British and American naval officers were made by Mr. *Hale*, and others. Mr. *Parmenter*, of Massachusetts, read to the House from official sources, as follows:

Per annum.	British Navy.	American do.
Captain, 2d rate,	$3,350	$3,500
Captain, 4th rate,	2,393	3,500
Commanders,	1,447	2,800
Lieutenants, 7 years,	961	1,800
Lieutenants,	874	1,800
Mates,	312	750
Midshipmen,	149 76	700
Gunners, &c. average,	490	680
Seamen, ration included,	106	144

[On this subject the editor of the New-York *Tribune* remarks: "We confidentally assert that there is no other civilized nation in the world whose lieutenants and midshipmen are paid *one-half* so much as ours. Now this exorbitant pay of $700 a year to the mere boys who crowd our navy as midshipmen, proves the ruin of a great part of them, and tends to the demoralization of the navy. Striplings of fifteen, not always of the firmest moral principles, find themselves suddenly liberated from all parental control or oversight, with little to do, a liberal income, and surrounded by incitements to dissipation. Is not the tendency obvious?"]

THURSDAY, May 22.

Mr. *Cobb*, of Georgia, asked leave to present resolutions and proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Savannah—at which *James Hamilton*, (the Texan embezzler,) attended and took part—and that they be printed. The latter request being objected to, Mr. C. moved a suspension of the rules for this purpose. After considerable scramble upon points of order, a call of the House, &c. the motion to suspend was *rejected*; yeas 75, nays 99. At a subsequent part of the day Mr. C. J. *Ingersoll* made an ineffectual attempt to refer these papers to the committee on foreign affairs, from which he is longing at the first opportunity possible, to report a *joint resolution* for the annexation of Texas. The matter was disposed of by laying upon the table.

The navy appropriation bill was taken up, and the voting upon amendments was proceeded with. Among those adopted are the following:

By Mr. *Rathbun*, providing for the imprisonment for not less than one, or more than five years, and the subjecting to a fine of $10,000, of any person who shall hereafter in any manner wilfully misuse, or misapply any money, now or hereafter appropriated for the navy: ayes 75, noes 50.

By Mr. *G. Davis*, an appropriation of $15,000 for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp, and a provision that the foreign shall not be purchased unless of superior quality or cheapness: ayes 86, noes 29.

By Mr. *King*, of Massachusetts, for the abolition of the spirit-ration, and the payment of its equivalent in money: ayes 75, noes 49.

By Mr. *Hale*, repealing all laws authorizing corporeal punishment in the navy: ayes 67, noes 63.

[These are important provisions, the two last in particular, are fit subjects of general congratulation.]

Mr. *Duncan*, moved to go into committee on the whole, to take up the bill to establish a territorial government over Oregon—which Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, has moved to amend by adding a provision for the annexation of Texas! The motion was *rejected*: ayes 43, noes 82.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1844.

THE OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION.

At the last annual meeting the American Anti-Slavery Society took the ground, by a very large majority, (three to one,) that consistency required of all true lovers of liberty, to refuse to take part in the government of the United States, under its present Constitution, and to do what they could to procure the immediate dissolution of the existing Union between Northern Freedom, (such as it is,) and Southern Slavery. Their reason for the first proposition was, that no office can be held under the Constitution without an oath to support it; which oath, in the opinion of the majority, an abolitionist could not consistently take, as long as the instrument requires of him, acts which he admits to be wicked, and designed to strengthen and perpetuate the slave system. This expression of the opinion of the society on a point of practical Anti-Slavery duty, seems to have been somewhat misapprehended by some of its friends. Some friends thought that it was "intolerant and presumptuous" in the society to state its views of duty in this matter; though it is difficult to perceive how it was more "intolerant and presumptuous" than the opinions it has uttered from year to year, touching the consistency of Abolitionists sustaining pro-slavery churches and political parties; or indeed how the opinion of the majority deserved to be so stigmatized, more than that of the minority, it being taken for granted, that each opinion was honestly entertained. It is the glory and the essence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, that opinions of all sorts, relating to slavery and its abolition, may be expressed upon its platform, none being responsible for them but those who express them. For the temper with which they are expressed, and the language in which they are couched, those who utter them are alone accountable. If the society had declared that none had a right to belong to it, but such as agreed with the sentiments of the majority, its course would indeed have been intolerant, presumptuous, and proscriptive, and would deserve any words of reprobation that could be applied to it. But as the action of the society was the simple expression of its opinion on a certain subject, and as to a particular line of conduct, binding upon nobody but those who hold it, and no more binding after that expression, than before, it appears to me, that its course is obnoxious to no just exception. Indeed, it is not easy to see how it could have helped stating its opinion on a subject of acknowledged importance, when it fairly came up for its consideration. That its opinion was not unanimous, is unfortunate, perhaps, but surely does not effect the right of its free expression. That those of a particular way of thinking happened to be in a large majority may be a misfortune, but it assuredly was not their fault. A majority I apprehend has as great a right, though no greater, to the free utterance of its opinions as the minority. At any rate, such has been the practice of the American Society, ever since it was formed. And indeed it would be hard to perceive its use, if it be not free to express an opinion, to adopt a line of policy, as to which there is not an entire unanimity of opinion among its members.

As to the matter of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it seemed to the majority a simple matter of individual duty. It involves no very abstruse points of casuistry and requires no very elaborate argument to set it forth. The question is simply this. Is it morally right for a man to swear to do certain things, which he thinks it wicked to do, and is resolved beforehand never to do? It was admitted, I should observe, by most, I believe by all, the opponents of the measure, that the clauses of the Constitution, which its framers, the Supreme Court, the action of the government, and the consent of the nation, have declared to be inserted for the protection of slavery, have been rightly so understood and interpreted. The majority thought it very clear that a man cannot exonerate himself from the guilt of making a wicked promise, by a mental reservation, or even an imperfect expression, of his deliberate intention, of breaking it. The question is not, whether, when a man has promised to do a wicked thing, the promise is obligatory upon him, for of course it is not; but whether he does not commit an immorality in making the promise, knowing its character; and, whether the circumstance of his telling a lie, at the time of making it, exculpates him from the immorality.

The point was made that an oath of allegiance is understood to be taken with a reservation of things morally wrong. This may be true, but an oath to support the Constitution, is not an oath of allegiance. No oath of allegiance is required under the Constitution. A general oath of allegiance may be taken where the things to be done depend upon the will of the monarch or the parliament, and legal as well as ethical authorities pronounce disobedience to be duty where the requirement is in violation of God's law. But an oath to support the Constitution is a promise to perform certain specified acts fairly recounted and set forth, so that the juror may know what is expected of him. For example, I may bind myself out to service to another man, and engage to do whatever he requires of me. This of course is with the understanding that he will require nothing immoral. If my employer command me to commit murder or theft, the higher law comes in and proclaims the duty of disobedience. This is a contract analogous to that created by a general oath of allegiance. But if, when I enter into my master's service, he spreads before me a written contract, in which the services to be required of me are recited, and among these I find enumerated, murder, and theft, then the case is precisely parallel with that of a man to whom the oath to support the Constitution is tendered as the preliminary step to office. The question is not, whether, if I sign the contract, I am bound to do the murder and theft, in the bond, for of course I am not

of citizenship of the black race, and act accordingly. A Carolinian, on the same principle, may take the oath with the understanding that the right of petition ought not to be used for the injury of southern property, and refuse to receive Anti-Slavery petitions, on conscientious grounds. There is a southern, as well as a northern aspect of the Constitution. If the position can be maintained, that a northern man can honestly take the oath to support the Constitution, while he intends to refuse to support such parts of it as he disapproves, then a southern man may do the same; and the outcry that abolitionists have been raising of late years about the violations of the Constitution by the slaveholders, is all vain and ridiculous. They have been acting upon this very principle, and if it be sufficient for our justification, it certainly is enough for theirs.

But there are other clauses besides those relating to slavery, which may be thought immoral by some who may like the official advantages, and the political power, which can only be approached through this oath. On the same principle, a Peace man may take the oath, excepting the war clauses, and in time of invasion refuse to do the things provided in the Constitution for the common defense. A Free Trade man may take the oath, denying the moral right of Congress to regulate commerce, and Charleston may yet be proclaimed a free port of entry upon this very principle. And so on through all the provisions of the Constitution. Thus the Constitution, instead of being a fixed, determinate rule of action, embodying the will of the whole people, becomes but another name for the opinions and caprices of every separate individual. This is "no-goveramentism" with a vengeance—when each man may decide how much of the supreme law of the land, which he has sworn to support, he will obey! This is the very quintescence of jacobinism—the double distilled extract of radicalism. John Tyler needs no other justification than this, if it be admitted in any case, when he has annexed Texas to us in despite of the Constitution as we understand it. This principle, if carried out, would not merely tend to anarchy, it would be anarchy itself. It would leave every man free to do whatever seemed right in his own eyes. If the Constitution be liable to be thus interpreted and executed, it is high time that the people establish another, which has some definite and settled meaning.

It appears to me that the doctrine, that a man may rightfully promise to do certain things which he is determined, at the time of making the promise, never to do, is as profligate and immoral as any that was ever promulgated by Machiavel himself. It strikes at the very root, not only of civil government, but of human society. If carried out, it would destroy all faith in contracts, the very foundation of the social compact. No man would know what his neighbor meant by the terms of the agreement he had made with him. For if it be right for a man to promise what he does not mean to perform, to all the people of the land, it must be right to do the same to a single individual. Of course I do not mean to say that the persons who maintained these opinions at the Annual Meeting, were profligate and immoral persons; but merely that the opinion thus maintained on this point, (and which I cannot think they had well considered,) is of an immoral and profligate tendency.

The majority of the Society, at that meeting, were of the opinion that a man cannot rightfully enter into a contract, with the terms of which he does not mean to comply. They thought that the only honest course for one to take, who regards some of the requisitions of a contract immoral, is to decline assenting to it, when offered to him for his signature;—not to refuse to perform its stipulations, after he has received the consideration. These opinions may be far-fetched and extravagant, and deserving the contempt of "practical men," as was intimated on that occasion, but they seemed to the Society to be the mere alphabet of the simplest morality. They may be mistaken—but such was their opinion, and they expressed it. Their offending, in this matter, hath this extent, no more. They believed the Constitution to be what it had always been held to be by the courts and the nation, a compact, some of the conditions of which are intended to protect slavery. These conditions, they thought, good faith required to be performed by those who swear to support it, and derive official advantages under it. If their consciences will not allow them to perform the conditions, they should not enter into the agreement. These being their deliberate convictions, not formed hastily, but after a discussion of two years' duration, the Society thought that duty to the slave, and to themselves, required of them to refuse to act under the Constitution as it now stands; to demand THE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING SLAVEHOLDING UNION, AND THE INSTANT ABROGATION OF THE PRESENT SLAVEHOLDING CONSTITUTION; AND TO CALL UPON THE PEOPLE FORTHWITH TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, AND TO ESTABLISH A NEW CONSTITUTION, FREE FROM THE TAINT OF SLAVERY. Self-respect, duty to the slave, good faith to the slaveholder, and justice to the nation, indicated this course as the only fair, just, and tenable one they could pursue. They have taken up their position, intelligently and deliberately, and they will maintain it to the uttermost.—Q.

THE LAST ANNUAL MEETING.

The last annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was one of the most important and interesting that it has ever held. Indeed, the *last* meeting of a society whose business is peaceful revolution—which can never go backwards—must of necessity be the most important and interesting of all. It is the junction of the past and the future;—a point in progress which must be in advance of any former position, if any vitality remain in the movement;—a time when the freshest and ripest experience of the most devoted spirits is brought together for present encouragement and future guidance. It is a time when the most experienced and faithful mariniers meet together, to compare their present observations, to take a new departure, to ascertain their position, and decide upon the course of their next year's voyage. Every year shows that the good ship Abolition is in new bearings, surrounded with other seas, and beneath strange constellations, but every sign above, around, below, shows that she is still nearing more and more rapidly the port of Emancipation. No previous occasion was ever more full of causes of gratitude and hope than the one that is just closed.

Important changes were made in the Constitution of the society, and in the mode of managing its affairs. A new and important line of policy was adopted with regard to the relations and duties of abolitionists towards the union that binds the freedom of the North to the slavery of the South in the bonds of a fatal marriage. The position of the society in all other important points, which it has ascertained in former years, was defined and enforced anew. The number of members in attendance was as large as on any former anniversary—always excepting the year of the great apostacy. Ever since that memorable year, (1840,) when the Abolitionists rallied by hundreds and almost by thousands, to rescue the cause from unprincipled and sectarian hands, the meetings have been, not merely more interesting in their character, but more numerous in their attendance, than they ever were under the old dynasty, even in its days of honesty. Those who can compare the thin attendance and dry debates of the business meetings of those former times with the full ranks and spirited discussions of the later anniversaries, will appreciate the difference between them. It was a result that many certainly did not anticipate, at the time of that traitorous desertion, that its effect would be to make our meetings not only more interesting, but more numerous.

The anniversary was held on Tuesday, May 7th, in the Apollo Saloon, which was entirely filled. Mr. Garrison, the president of the society, took the chair, and opened the proceedings with a short speech. Then Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, made an excellent address, of considerable length, on the superiority of moral over political action, as a means of reform. When Mr. Ballou had finished, the course of the meeting was interrupted by Mr. Charles W. Denison, one of the seceders of 1840, who endeavored to "make capital" out of the anniversary of the American Society for the Third party. His character, conduct, and arguments, were held up in their true light before the meeting by Mr. Garrison, Mr. C. C. Burleigh, and Miss Kelley, in the most faithful and scorching manner. This insolent intrusion, however, was not without its advantage, as it showed that the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which Mr. Denison, in 1840 attempted to destroy, is broad enough to allow the most treacherous, malignant, and impudent of its enemies to be heard upon it, subject only to the most emphatic and unqualified expression of the opinion its members entertain of him and his conduct. Mr. Denison was brand[illegible] before all the people, both as an individual, and as the representative of his faction, as a traitor, an apostate, [illegible] Benedict Arnold of the anti-slavery cause.

The business meetings were held in Concert Hall, and were of an unusually interesting nature. The Constitution of the society was so amended, by a unanimous vote, as to permit it to place its Executive Committee in any part of the country it pleased. It was afterwards voted, also unanimously, that the sessions of the committee be held in Boston. The main subject of debate, however, which occupied the chief of the time of the meeting, was the question of the duty of the North to demand an immediate dissolution of its union with the South, unless slavery be at once abolished, and the duty of every individual abolitionist to refuse to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as long as it recognizes the lawfulness of slavery, and requires the suppression of servile revolution, and the restoration of fugitive slaves. These questions were brought up by resolutions offered by Mr. Phillips, and by an address, reported by Mr. Garrison from the business committee. As this address is before our readers, we shall not enter at this time, into its merits. The various points raised and suggested by it, will be discussed at large from time to time in our columns. After a long discussion, occupying the most of two days, conducted with great ability on both sides, the question on the address was taken by yeas and nays on Friday morning, and it was accepted, by a vote of about three to one. Several of those who voted in the negative, did so, not because they dissented from the principles of the address, but because they thought the time had not come for their propagation. Others, while they admitted the right and the duty of urging the repeal of the Union in the last resort, thought that greater efforts should be first made to obtain an alteration of the Constitution abolishing slavery. Various protests were entered upon the records by the minority, expressing their various grounds of dissent. Besides this matter, action was taken on the falsification of the census, for the purposes of slavery; the pro-slavery Church and clergy were again denounced; the duty of those who are free to act under the Constitution, to refuse to vote for any but a consistent, and uncompromising abolitionist, was reaffirmed; the Third Political Party was branded anew, as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of the slave; and other important points of opinion and duty were stated and enforced. For all these resolutions the reader is referred to the records of the meeting.

The discussions were marked with great ability, and good temper. As a general thing, the agreement to differ in points of difference, was perfect. And the almost universal determination seemed to be, on the part of all present, to work together heartily and cordially for the coming year. It is believed that the Executive Committee will do their best to lay out a plan for a vigorous campaign, and we shall be much disappointed if they are not strenuously and unanimously seconded by the friends of the society. Those who attended the annual meeting could hardly fail to carry away with them the conviction that those there assembled were the true, disinterested friends of the slave, who had no private ends to gain, no sectarian purposes to further, no party aggrandizement to promote, by their devotion to his cause. Whatever line of policy, or course of conduct, such men may adopt, whether it may be in the opinion of all the best possible or not, can hardly fail to produce a strong and healthful agitation of the public mind, which must help forward the day of emancipation. We believe that the great mass of those in attendance, whether they agreed with all the action of the Society or not, went home encouraged and strengthened by the conviction that its members are inspired with an unconquerable love of the cause, which makes them prepared to sacrifice all that men usually hold dear to their duty to their enslaved countrymen and degraded country. Such men may be rash, (though we deny that the past history of the cause has proved the truth of this still reigning charge,) but it cannot well be denied that they are earnest, and that they are efficient laborers in the field. If the Society have taken up a position which all its members are not ready to occupy, at least the advanced guard offers no weak or faltering front to the enemy, and we are sure that it will be well supported by the second rank. We were never more convinced of the devotedness of Abolitionists, or better satisfied with the excellence and utility of our organization. We never went up from any annual meeting with a greater feeling of confidence in our cause, or in our confederates, nor with a stronger faith in their sufficiency for the speedy overthrow of slavery.—Q.

TEXAS.

Another message, with accompanying documents, has been sent to the Senate. There seems to be no end to them; and all the letters on the subject have not been sent yet. Were there any virtue, or manliness left in the people, John Tyler would have been impeached long since, but such a hope is utterly vain. This last denouement in this most extraordinary drama, it will be seen, by the annexed letter, is nothing more nor less than a condition demanded by Texas, and granted by the United States, that in case of any movement on the part of Mexico towards the former, the latter should take up arms as her protector. This was made, it seems, a condition before the Texan commissioners would sign the Treaty.

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
WASHINGTON, January 17, 1844.

Sir: It is known to you that an armistice has been proclaimed between Mexico and Texas; that that armistice has been obtained through the intervention of several great powers mutually friendly; and that negotiations are now pending, having for their object a settlement of the difficulties heretofore existing between the two countries. A proposition likewise having been submitted by the President of the United States, through you, for the annexation of Texas to this country, therefore, (without indicating the nature of the reply which the President of Texas may direct to be made to this proposition,) I beg leave to suggest that it may be apprehended, should a treaty of annexation be concluded, Mexico may think proper, to at once terminate the armistice, break off all negotiations for peace, and again threaten or commence hostilities against Texas, and that some of the other governments who have been instrumental in obtaining their cessation, if they do not throw their influence into the Mexican scale, may altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation, thus losing to Texas their friendship, and exposing her to the unrestrained menaces of Mexico. In view, then, of these things, I desire to submit through you to his Excellency the President of the United States, this inquiry: Should the President of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, would the President of the United States, after the signing of the treaty, and before it shall be ratified and receive the final action of the other branches of both governments, in case Texas should desire it, or with her consent, order such number of the military and naval forces of the United States to such necessary points or places upon the territory or borders of Texas, or the Gulf of Mexico, as shall be sufficient to protect her against foreign aggressions?

This communication, as well as the reply which you may make, will be considered by me as entirely confidential, not to be embraced in my regular official correspondence to my government, but enclosed direct to the President of Texas, for his information.

With assurances of my great regard, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

Hon A. P. Upshur, &c.

The answer was satisfactory, but given orally. The commissioners demanded it in writing, and here it is:

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: The letter addressed by Mr. Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to which you have called my attention, dated Washington, 17th of January, 1844, has been laid before the President of the United States.

In reply to it, I am directed by the President to say, that the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico to meet any emergency; and that similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to move the disposable military forces on the southwestern frontier for the same purposes. Should the exigency arise which you refer in your note to Mr. Upshur, I am further directed by the President to say that, during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. J. VAN ZANDT, and J. P. HENDERSON, *Ministers from the Republic of Texas*,

The next day the Treaty was signed, the President having unhesitatingly assured Texas that we would go to war for her sake, if necessary.

THE CHURCH.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is still in session in this city. The resolutions respecting Bishop Andrew, have been passed, and the South, which first threatens, now beseeches. Both sides indeed seem thoroughly frightened. The Methodists of New-York have shown that they have more sympathy for the oppressor, when in high places, than they have love for the right, or respect even for the discipline of their own church. The Advertiser says:

We understand that a memorial, is circulating for signatures among the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, remonstrating against the action of the General Conference on Saturday in the case of Bishop Andrew, and praying that the act be reconsidered and revoked; and recommending the substitute proposed by the Episcopacy, *postponing the whole subject for four years, till the voice of the whole Church can be known*!!

Bishop Andrew, after an affecting interview with his Southern brethren, which is said by an observer to have been a most touching, scene, left the city on Saturday afternoon for his family and home in Georgia, pausing at Newark during the Sabbath, where he officiated yesterday in the Franklin street Church.

To depose a slaveholding Bishop, who robs daily the poor of their wages, and tramples the law of God under foot, is great cause for weeping in the Methodist Church, and causeth the hearts of the brethren to ache with sympathy for this much-abused and suffering Bishop. A brief report of the doings of this Conference will be given next week. The Slavery question has been its torment through the whole sitting.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Louisville, Kentucky, they are discussing at great length, and with considerable warmth, the important question, whether the elder should put his holy hands on the young priest's head when he is ordained. Minor matters go to Committee.

Some persons have had the audacity to send up to the reverend assembly memorials on the question of Slavery, which were sent to Committee. By the last dates these same irreverent disturbers of clerical harmony and peace have sent in a protest against the treatment they receive, declaring that the right of petition is denied them. The protest was sent to look for the memorials in Committee.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

A report of this meeting,—which is always the largest, the most enthusiastic, the freest, and perhaps the most important,—as it is the *key-note* of anti-slavery—of all the gatherings in or out of New England,—is received from Boston, but too late for this week's paper.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Little Rock Times says: "We intend to exchange with two or three abolition papers, this summer, in order to have it in our power to inform our readers as to what part the abolitionists will take in the presidential canvass."

Send us your paper, friend, and we will tell you why we enter upon no canvass for President, till we can vote for one who shall be the Chief Magistrate of a nation of Freemen.

Congress.

Nothing of importance has been going on in Washington recently, except the debate on the Tariff, in which Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, is said to have spoken with great power. The result is in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Friday night, May 31st.

After my despatch of 3 o'clock, to-day, Mr. McDuffie concluded his speech in support of his bill for restoring the compromise act.

He repeated most of the arguments that he has heretofore urged in support of his views on the subject.

His whole speech was in bad taste and worse temper. He exercised, in his replies, none of the ordinary parliamentary courtesies, which, though they mean nothing, serve to soften the asperities of parliamentary conflicts. In his remarks on the speeches of Mr. Bates, Mr. Choate, Mr. Berrien, and Mr. Rives, he attempted sarcasm, but showed only ill-temper. This is, however, to be attributed mainly to the condition of his health, as well as to an uncomfortable political position, to which there is much to be conceded.

Mr. McDuffie disclaimed any political objects in his present course. It had been intimated that the question was now agitated in reference to the Presidential election. He could not be suspected of any such object. He had been induced to come here only for the purpose of attempting to overthrow this, system, and if he failed he should never come here again. He viewed the party contests of the day with disgust and contempt. It was therefore with no view to a party triumph that he had introduced this measure. That was not the means of obtaining a party triumph. If he had any view to such objects, he must begin by betraying the interests of his constituents.

He said that he would go home, resign his seat here, and enter the legislature of South Carolina, where he would introduce a bill as follows:—Be it enacted, &c. that the same tax shall be imposed on all domestic manufactures brought into the State of South Carolina which is imposed on foreign imports by the tariff of 1842. In six months this would be in operation in South Carolina. Every southern State and every indebted western State would follow the example. They would put the same excise duty on manufactures that the government put on imports. They had the right to do this under the Constitution.

The consequence in South Carolina would be, that the domestic manufactures would be excluded from the State, and foreign imports would be brought in. The trade of Charleston would be doubled in a single year. By such means, the government would be obliged to retrace its steps. When the manufacturing States had to become their own consumers, and lost their market in the producing States, they would cease to be interested in supporting the system.

Mr. Choate replied to Mr. D. with great warmth and eloquence. He thanked God that the late vote in the House, and the election of this summer and autumn would place the interests of American labor beyond the reach of the jokers of old jokes, or the jokers of new jokes. He commented with some severity on the sarcasms and jests of the Senator, and defended the historical account which he had given of the origin and progress of the protective system. He showed that the law of 1789 afforded a proof that the fathers of the republic were in favor of the protective system.

After some few remarks from others, the question was taken, and Mr. McDuffie's bill was indefinitely postponed. Yeas 33, nays 4. The nays were Messrs. Haywood, Huger, McDuffie, Woodbury.

So here ends the six months' debate on this topic.

Congress has resolved to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 17th of June.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Died.

In Vernon, N. Y. 25th May, ABRAHAM VAN EPPS, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

Mr. Van Epps, was a native of Schenectady. He removed to Oneida county about sixty years ago, and previous to his death, was the oldest settler in the county. For about thirty years he was engaged in active mercantile business, and all testimonials agree, that during that period, his growing prosperity was characterized by strict adherence to good faith, and honesty. No man, we are assured, questioned his integrity. After acquiring a competence, in a career thus characterized by habits of justice, he gradually retired from the absorbing pursuits of gain, and passed the remainder of his days in more quiet, retired, and domestic scenes, enjoying in a good old age, the fruits of former activity, enterprise, and energy.

In the new course of life which he now adopted, he did not indulge in indolent repose, but was obedient to the great law of our being,—progress. In new scenes, new characteristics were developed; or at least, a wider action succeeded, for faculties which probably always in a greater or less degree dwelt within him. As his early business life had been guided by the principles of right, his later, retired days, were characterized by a generous manifestation, and an active development, of an expanding benevolence. To this quality of his whole nature humanity. He sympathized in all the interests of his race. Industrious poverty he delighted to encourage, and means, to aid the great objects connected with the abolition of Slavery. His house was a resting-place, always open for weary fugitives from godless selfishness and oppression, and from that place they went on their way rejoicing.

The funeral of Mr. Van Epps was attended from the Unitarian Church, in Vernon, of which he was a member, by a large concourse of mourning friends, neighbors, and citizens. In this sad tribute of respect, all classes and ages united. The stores, schools, and bank, were closed; and one sentiment prevailed,—that of deep sorrow at the departure of a good man, and a public benefactor. A deputation was present from the Oneida Indians, a tribe, who, when Mr. Van Epps first came into the country, were numerous and powerful; with them he had long held business intercourse, and in their decaying fortunes he had manifested a strong, disinterested, and generous sympathy. Their presence, and grief, bore unequivocal evidence of the justice, and benevolence of the deceased. Indeed, all who knew him will assent to the following tribute from the oldest living cotemporary, and friend of Mr. Van Epps, now remaining in the country,—that "he was a remarkable man, just in all his ways, kind, affectionate, and forgiving in his temper, although quick in his feelings."—[COMMUNICATED.

Vernon, N. Y.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Four days later from Europe—Arrival of the Caledonia, at Boston, June 1st.—Collated from Charles Wilkins's American News Letter.

ENGLAND.

Annexation of Texas.—In the House of Peers, on Friday the 17th, Lord Brougham inquired if anything definitive had taken place between the authorities in this country and the United States with regard to Texas? The Earl of Aberdeen said, he was not prepared at present to give a positive answer to the noble and learned lord there certainly was a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which had been signed but not ratified, and he certainly shared in the hope that Congress would not agree to the treaty. It was necessary that two-thirds of Congress should agree to it before it could be ratified.

IRELAND.

The Irish State trials—The legal arguments, which had occupied the whole week on the motion for a new trial in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the crown from the Irish Attorney-General.

Mr. Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney-General, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney-General decidedly objected; but the court, speaking through Judge Burton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judges or the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very earnest discussion. All the law officers of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defense, and two of the traversers, Messrs. Steele and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney-General, said—"Mr. Attorney, I am very sorry to tell you, that the court find they cannot give judgment in the case until next term." "The case," of course, was understood to mean that of "The Queen vs. O'Connell and others." The Attorney-General dropped into his seat, and in a few moments the court was comparatively empty.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Tuesday, the minister of marine presented a project of law for ameliorating the condition of negro slaves in the French colonies, or providing an intermediate state, intended to prepare them for future emancipation. The bill contains regulations affecting the food and comfort, the hours of labor, the [illegible] of slaves, and provision for securing them money earned by extra labor, and giving each slave who can find a given sum, the right to purchase his freedom. The minister declared that the experiment, to carry it out in its fullest extent, would cost 1,200,000 francs.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, by voting in favor of all the articles proposed in the government prison reform bill, adopted the principle of cellular and separate confinement for all the prisons of France.

M. Venillot, the editor, and M. Barier, gerant of the *Univers*, the organ of the clergy, were condemned at Paris, on Saturday, for libels on the government, each to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

The Prince de Joinville has written a pamphlet entitled, "Notes on the state of the French Navy," but which is little else than a comparison between the naval forces of France and England.

PORTUGAL.

The rebellion has expired, and Almeida surrendered.

SPAIN.

A new ministry has come into power under General Narvarez, making the seventh within the last twelve months.

ITALY.

Letters from Bologna announce, that the sentence passed on the last batch of State prisoners had been confirmed by the Russian government. Fourteen of them had been doomed to death for having taken part in an engagement between the soldiers and the people of Savigno, in which a captain of carabineers, four soldiers, and several volunteers were killed.

The military commission which sat at Bologna some time ago, on the 11th March condemned twenty persons, engaged in the political disturbances, to death, thirteen to the galleys for life, three to the galleys for twenty years, and two for five years, and the whole of them to confiscation of their property. Of those condemned to death, fourteen had their sentences commuted to condemnation to the galleys for life. The six others, whose names are Monari, Goroni, Varonessi, Landi, Radbi, Minghetti, were shot on the 5th, at four o'clock in the morning. This execution has made a great sensation at Bologna. The advocate Galetti, who was arrested on the 1st of May, has been sent to Rome under a strong escort.

GREECE.

A new ministry has been formed in Greece, under Prince Mavrocordato. It is composed, almost wholly, of men well known, who have held office at different periods during the war of independence, and since Greece has become a kingdom.

SWITZERLAND.

The new harmony of the Swiss confederation appears to be again on the point of being disturbed by dissentions in the canton of the Valais.

The disturbances in Switzerland appears to be of the most trivial nature. No further notice is taken of them in the French papers.

BELGIUM.

The minister of justice in Belgium has laid before the chamber of representatives a bill for the entire suppression of lotteries.

GERMANY.

There were riots in Munich on Friday week, on account of a rise in the price of beer. The king showed himself, and exhorted the rioters to disperse; but the tumult was not quelled without a somewhat sanguinary use of soldiery and cannon.

It appears by a letter from Hamburg that the account of the losses occasioned by the great fire in that city has only justly been correctly ascertained. It is about seventy-two millions of francs.

RUSSIA.

A new absentee-tax, ordained by the Emperor of Russia, has frightened home numbers of that nation. For a family of three, who pass a year away from Russia, the absentee-tax amounts to about £240

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has ordered his ministers again to present a bill to the States for the modification of the penal code, and it is intended to abolish corporeal punishment.

INDIA.

Another revolution or British intervention between the court of Lahore and the Afghan Akhbar Khan, who appears as an invader, is expected in India. The British possessions there, and in China, are reported to be both tranquil and prosperous. The British settlement of Hong-kong appears to be favorably progressing, and after the operation of skill and industry for a reasonable time, in drainage, cultivation, building, and various other improvements, it promises to be a favorable locality.

General Items.

A Mons. Leweski has invented an atmospheric pressure machine, for the navigation of boats, and the police, through ignorance, seized on the boats in the Seine, in which he was making his experiments, supposing it to be an infernal machine, designed for the destruction of the royal family.

A French newspaper asserts that a statue of O'Connell, sent at great expense from Ireland, by an eminent Irish sculptor, was refused admission to the Louvre exhibition entirely from political considerations.

There is a highly favorable promise of fruit this spring in England. The blossom, particularly on the apple and pear trees, is quite luxuriant, and the prospect of wall-fruit is equally gratifying.

Wordsworth, the poet laureate, completed his 74th year on Easter Sunday.

Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons, the other evening, that there are no fewer than 22,000 applicants for government situations.

Mr. Kemp, the architect of Sir Walter Scott's monument in Edinburgh, lost his life last week by accidentally falling into a canal near Edinburgh.

It is said that amongst the policemen on the Great Western Railway are eight members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and three solicitors.

The experiment of an atmospheric railway is about to be made on a line twenty-one miles in length, from London to Croydon.

Mr. Charles Dickens is going to Italy at the end of June, for a sojourn of some months. He also intends visiting France and Switzerland.

It is stated, in *Herapath's Railway Magazine*, that an invention is about being tried to make boats go on canals at some thirty miles an hour.

A court of directors was held at the East India House, on Monday week, when Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B., was appointed unanimously Governor-General of India.

The royal library at Copenhagen comprises 463,332 volumes, without the pamphlets and single sheets. The catalogue, which has been eleven years in preparation, is to be printed and published at the expense of the government. The manuscripts in this library amount to about 22,000, of which only between 4,000 and 5,000 are yet catalogued.

Doctor Payerne has for several days been employed in making, on the Seine, new experiments on his chemical mode of renewing the air in a diving bell, without the necessity of a supply from without. At one time, he and a companion remained four hours under the water, without any other communication with the surface than some occasional strokes with a hammer, which were used as signs to those engaged above to assist in the management of the apparatus.

It is reported that O'Connell is about to be married to a sister of a Fellow of Trinity College, a member of the Church of England, but her friends deny it. It is said, the Liberator is an admirer of Miss M'D———, a most interesting and accomplished lady, in her 23d year, but her connections laugh at the idea of her entering into hymeneal bonds with the *Father of his country*, now in his 72d year.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

There has been a great fire in New Orleans.

The West India Islands are all suffering from a drought, severer than has been known there for years before.

Daniel Webster is in the field, in behalf of Henry Clay. He addressed a great concourse of people in New Jersey a few days since.

REV. JOHN CROSS IN JAIL.—The Western Citizen says:—"Just as our paper was ready for the press, we received a letter from the Rev. John Cross, in which we are informed that he is incarcerated in the jail at Knoxville. He is imprisoned there, for the heinous crime of feeding the hungry and protecting the weak and defenseless, "against the *peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois!* He is imprisoned for this act, "*in the name of the people of Illinois.*"

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the Standard—From May 18th to June 4th, 1844.

Joseph Dutton, New Garden, Ohio.	$5,00
Col. Tollman, Hanover, Mass.	6,50
John Prior, Poplar Bridge, N. Y.	2,00
E. Conger, Newark, N. J.	2,00
David Lee Child, New York.	2,00
Sophia S. McFarland, Framingham, Mass.	2,00
G. L. Crane, Adrian, Mich.	4,00
D. Updegroff, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.	1,00
Jos. G. Wright, Dean's Corner N. Y.	2,00
N. C. Gove, Lincoln, Vt.	1,00
Wm. H. Whitman, Boston.	4,00
Almira Seymour, Cambridgeport.	2,00
Walter Shattuck, N. Ipswick, K. H.	2,00
John B. Glass, Bath, Me.	2,00
Asa Cutler, N. Oxford, Mass.	2,00
E. C. Whiston, Boston.	2,00
Alanson Hamilton, W. Brookfield, Mass.	2,00
Asad Gilbert. do	2,00
E. T. Stowell, do	2,00
J. M. Firk, do	2,00
John Kenny Danvers, New-Mills, Mass.	2,00
Wm. Ashly, Jr. Newburyport.	2,00
C. Perry, Westerly, R. I.	3,34
A. Pierce, do	1,67
E. Foster, do	1,67
M. Burlingame, do	1,67
D. Smith, do	1,67
John B. Nicholson, Nantucket,	2,00
James Bunker, do	2,00
Wm. Tate, Philomont, Va.	4,00
Zebulon Frost, Shoreham, Vt.	50,00
Thos. A. Greene, New Bedford, Mass.	2,00
Reuben Mosher, North Galway, N. Y.	1,00
Total, . . .	$75.02

Donations.

Women of Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, by W. W. Brown,	30,00
Boston Female A. S. Society.	100,00
Mass. A. S. Society.	100,00
J. M. Bradish, pr. Willmantic Ladies, Sewing Society.	8,00
E. T. Stowell, Westbrookfield Mass.	1,00
Asael Gilbert, do	1,00
Josiah Henshaw, do	1,00
J. M. Fisk, do	1,00
Rev. Wm. Coe, E. Medway, Mass.	2,00
Wendell Phillips, Boston.	100,00
Ann Phillips, do	100,00
Francis Jackson, do	200,00
Edmund Jackson, do	50,00
Samuel Philbrick, do	100,00
Mrs. Morse, do	5,00
Mrs. Davis, (account of pledge) Providence.	13,00
Collections at N. E. Convention.	291,85
Total . . .	1103,85

FRANCIS JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, will be held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m. in Clarkson's Hall.

PHEBE EARLE, *Sec.*

BUCKS CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bucks County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Pineville Hall, on Seventh day, 8th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full representation of the local districts is requested.

WM. BURGESS, Sec'y.

May 27th, 1844.

OHIO AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th of June next. All persons, without distinction of party, sect, sex, age, or complexion, are invited to attend.

SAMUEL BROOKE, Agent.

JESSE HOLMES, Secretary.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear friends and fellow laborers.—With hopeful hearts, we have commenced our preparations for our next annual fair, resolved that it shall be greatly superior to that of the last year. For the accomplishment of this purpose, we are dependent upon you. Will you not give us ample proof that we have not relied upon you in vain? You cannot need that we should offer you incentives to increased diligence and zeal in our common cause. The image of the suffering slave is vividly before your mental vision; and were you in any danger of forgetting the sad living picture, it would be frequently revived by some new odious manifestation of the slave power, or by the presence of the fugitive, crossing, in the haste of terror, your brighter path.

Nor need we present to you arguments in favor of this method of advancing our cause. You are aware that our fairs have been a source of great pecuniary profit, as the reports of the treasurer of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society show. The principal part of the profit derived from them have passed into the treasury of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, of which you are members. In asking your assistance, then, we are but asking you to aid our common cause, through the agencies which you have constituted. You have nobly responded to our calls, in other years. Have you not commenced our second decade with renewed ardor and increased self-sacrifice? Will you not evince it by immediately beginning, with us, preparations for the fair of 1844? Labor, each according to your ability or inclination, but let each do something. All marketable commodities, useful or ornamental, will be gratefully received. If our contributors will send, with their manufactures, a statement of the cost of the materials of each, the committee estimating the labor expended on them, will be careful to prevent any article from being sold at a price below its value. A very large part of the articles sold, yield a *fair profit*. If any of our friends in the country, will come and superintend the sale of their articles, they will be most welcome, and their aid truly valuable.

We are sorry to say that our poultry stall was not as well furnished as usual last year. Will not abolitionists who are preparing produce for their own tables or the market, remember, and give us a practical proof that they remember the physically and spiritually starved slave? Give to him, as God hath given to you, freely, abundantly.

We advise all who intend to work in this department, (and what abolitionist in Eastern Pennsylvania does not) so begin at once to do something, and enlist the sympathies and efforts of as many others as possible.

We are sure, dear friends, that none of us will regret having done too much, but we may regret having done too little for the emancipation of two and a half millions of slaves.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Gertude H. Burleigh,	*Sarah Pugh,*
Harriet Snyder,	*Mary Shaw,*
Margaret Griscom,	*Sarah Dorsey*
Sarah M. Douglass,	*Margaret Jones,*
Harriet D. Purvis,	*Margaretta Forten,*
Helly Burr,	*Esther Reckless,*
Mary T. Stickney,	*Jannette Jackson,*
Martha T. Carman,	*Elizabeth Carman,*
Mary Earle,	*Lydia Gillingham,*
Sidney Ann Lewis,	*Hannah Lee Stickney,*
Sarah Lewis,	*Susan Grew,*

Susan Shaw.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1844.

BUCKS COUNTY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society will be held at Pineville Hall, on Seventhday, the 8th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Local societies are requested to be fully represented.

WM. BURGESS, Sec'ry.

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

This annual effort for the sustentation of the anti-slavery cause, will be made in Amory Hall, Boston, commencing on Tuesday, December 24th, 1844. By its means it is, that the debts of the cause, last year, were discharged; so that it is, at this moment, free to put its unencumbered strength, in the prosecution of THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS, through the medium of which, this appeal reaches you. If you wish slavery to cease, you cannot more effectually aid in its extinction, than by upholding this Fair. The experience of ten years enables the women of Massachusetts to present it to you as an effectual channel, through which your sympathy may unite with that of others, to swell the flood of effort by which high principle shall be diffused, and right feeling excited, till the horrible institution of slavery shall be swept away.

None of the funds raised by means of this Fair are ever permitted to run to waste in building up a political party, or in defraying electioneering expenses. They are used to promulgate, through the press, and by the living voice, the truths of freedom, which convert men's hearts to the cause. We give a guaranty for the economical and judicious disposal of them, by providing for their expenditure by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Without going back for years, to recapitulate former help, the beneficial consequences of which are in perpetual glow, we will simply state that the proceeds of this last year's Fair were TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, exclusive of many small appropriations, and the necessary expenses; and that, lacking the prospect of this aid, neither the Hundred Western Convent

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

SONNET.—GEORGE BRADBURN.

BY THOMAS WICKERSHAM.

As one of "Nature's noblemen," he came
Before us, in the conscious dignity
Of Truth and Righteousness. His was a free
And dauntless soul, that scorned Oppression's name.
He quailed not, as his foes raged round his path,
Vowing vengeance in their towering wrath;
But firmly stood, and poured upon the head
Of Tyranny, hot burning Truths, that fell
Like scathing thunderbolts! He acted well
His part in Liberty's great cause, and fed
Anew the fires of Freedom, with his mein
Of lofty eloquence. His lofty name
Shall be upon our ancient records seen,
Long after slavery has sunk in shame.

Clinton Co. Ohio.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

AN APPEAL TO ABOLITIONISTS IN BEHALF OF DAVID RUGGLES.

Place is gladly given to the following lines, and some benevolent spirit, it is to be hoped, may be aroused by them to extend a helping hand to him in whose behalf they were written. It is not one of the least baneful fruits of the accursed tyranny of the United States, that just so far forth as a colored man becomes an educated, an intelligent, and refined man, and worthy of respect, just in the same ratio does he lessen his chances of a respectable and adequate support, and the more liable is he to injury and insult, and the effects of that petty malice which hates and will trample on the lowly from the sheer love of tyranny. David Ruggles is blind, and poor, and needs sympathy and help. He has suffered persecution, and his best days have been spent in efforts for his people's good. Let the appeal be not made in vain.—o.

Ho! brethren, to the rescue—
A brother calls for aid—
Shall succor so much needed
Be longer yet delayed?

Save him from want and sorrow—
Save from corroding care,
Which throws o'er all life's radiance,
The mantle of despair.

Say ye, shall he who labored
So faithfully, so long,
To free the weak and helpless
From cruel hands and strong;

To give the crushed and darkened
The healing balm and light,
And give, to earth, enfranchised souls,
Strong in awakening might—

Now darkness gathers o'er him,
And power to toil hath gone,
Shall he not reap a harvest
From blessings he hath sown?

The eyes that blessed the hopeless,
Are now, with blindness dim—
"He hath been sight to others,"
Who will be sight to him?

Hark! in the din and tumult,
And discord wild of life,
Are mingled soft and gentle strains,
Heard 'mid its harshest strife.

The strains of heavenly love—the song
The Jewish shepherd's heard—
And ne'er hath earth been left without
Some tongues to speak that Word.

It answers to a brother's call—
Man's mighty voice is there,
And woman's sympathizing tones,
And childhood's trusting prayer.

A thousand voices echo back
The burden of the strain—
"A brother calls for sympathy,
He *shall not call in vain!*" H. W. H.

Northampton April, 1844.

From the New-York Tribune.

REFORM.

BY REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

A voice peals o'er life's wildly heaving waters,
More startling than the anthem of the storm;
Sweet as the hymn wherewith Etruria's daughters
Went forth of old to welcome in the morn;
It shakes with fear the despot stern and hoary;
He totters on his blood-cemented throne—
It breathes into the warrior's ear the story
Of days when fields of blood will be unknown—
It fills the gray old idol-fanes, whose altars
Are filly builded o'er the hollow tomb;
The priest amid his incantation falters,
And trembles with the prescience of their doom;
Falsehood, with fearful agony dissembles,
Veiled in the darkness of a perished age,
And Vice, within her gilded chamber, trembles,
And Hate grows darker still with idle rage.

But the crushed bondsman hears it, and upspringeth
To burst his shackles and once more be free,
And shouts aloud until the echo ringeth
O'er the far islands of the Eastern sea.
The faithful Lover of his Race rejoices—
The Champion girds his gleaming armor on—
The Seer saith "God speaks in those earnest voices:
Earth's fearful battle-field shall yet be won."
Each hallowed martyr of the ages olden
Leapeth for joy within his darkened grave,
And new-born poets wake with voices golden
To chant the glorious actions of the Brave;
O'er earth it rolls like peals of gathering thunder,
And nations rise from slumber on the sod,
And angels list, all mute with breathless wonder,
Its echo, in the Living Soul of God!
O'er every radiant island of Creation
The music of that swelling peal is borne,
Land bears to Land, and Nation shouts to Nation
The war-cry of the age—*Reform!*—Reform!

List to that mighty music—O, my Brother!
Heed thou those anthem-voices, as they roll,
Like bursting flames that darkness fain would smother,
Through the deep chambers of the inner soul,
Waking the spirit, in its deathless power,
To gird its armor for the daily fight;
And in the Present's dark and fearful hour
Go forth to battle for the True and Right.
Hearken, and burst the slimy chains of Fashion,
Let the false Worldling scorn thee if he will;
Rise, sun-like, o'er the storms of earthly passion,
And stem with fearless breast the tide of ill.

Success will crown each arduous endeavor,
And from the strife thy soul rise great and free,
And deed give birth to deeds that roll forever,
Wave after wave, o'er Time's grand, azure sea.
A crown of thorns the foe may twine around thee;
Press on, the way is open, heed not them—
The mournful wreath, wherewith their hate hath bound thee,
Shall change unto a starry diadem.
The grand of soul, the true, the noble-hearted,
Will hear thy strokes and rally at thy side,
And round thy brow, through rifted clouds and parted,
Stream down the smile of God. O, glorified!
From life and voice the wakened world inherit
A legacy of Truth and Love sublime,
Whose charms shall echo when thy earnest spirit
Rests with the Mighty of the olden time;
Rests, filled with joy beyond all human story,
As looking down, with calm and godlike eyes,
It views the race, in mind's transcendent glory,
Scaling the star-crowned mountains of the skies.

Minden, N. Y. May, 1844.

Miscellany.

THE VIRGIN HOSTAGE.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, AUTHOR OF "RINGWOOD THE ROVER," "CROMWELL," ETC.

In those days, as old Livy writes, there were vast solitudes and mighty woods in all those regions. The city, which was destined in after days to overshadow a conquered world by the terror of her eagle wings, was then but a small town, built upon two of the seven hills which it encompassed with its mighty circuits a century or two later than the period to which my narrative relates. That period was to Rome, as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are to the histories of France and England, the debateable land as it were, the disputed frontier between the realms of fact and fable—the epoch of romance, of poetry of action, as opposed to that of words, in either—and as in the latter times, knight errantry and the chivalresque attach all eyes, so in the former, do heroism and the old heroic present themselves in the most brilliant and attractive lights.

The gossipping old garrulous historians of these days, Heaven's blessings on their credulous simplicity! revel in their descriptions of these worthies; they tell us not only what they did, but how they looked, and what clothes they wore, and what they said, and all about them—and now-a-days came a whole tribe of learned Goths and Samaritans, and tell us that we must not believe one word about the old familiar friends of our school boy-days—that there was no such wolf as suckled Romulus, and no such horse as carried Curtius into his gulf, and no such woman as Lucretia, no such avenger as the elder Brutus. But, on the other hand, hath not the poet taught us that, "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise!" and is it not bliss to believe, to luxuriate in the belief, that those glowing portraits in Livy's pictured page are real likenesses of real men and women? Is it not therefore wisdom?

There were then in those days, vast solitudes and mighty woods, where, if things go on much longer as they have been of late years doing, there seems every prospect that there will be vast solitudes again—in the vicinity of Rome—the empress and "the Niobe of the Nation!" But mark the contrast; those were the solitudes of Nature—the freshness of the untamed forest—the youth of the world, virgin yet of empires! These are the wastes of effective civilization—the sad sterility that succeeds over-culture—the imbecility of age worn out by its own greatness! And as the last is stern and terrible, and soul depressing—so was the first lovely and gay, and spirit-stirring, and full of hope and promise. There was a vigor, a glorious, hardy, bold vitality about these old hardy days, that, despite their rudeness, their want of delicacy, their ferocity at times, to my thoughts presents a beautiful contrast to the effeminate and characterless debility of our boasted nineteenth century. Virtues were then bold, if crimes were atrocious! There were no gentlemen and ladies in those days! No! they were men and women. Poor vulgar wretches, they were contented to be men and women! and light bold men they were! and very, very women! Conceive a lady—I mean a modern lady—aye! if you will, a republican lady—a thing of *tournures* and *minauderies*, a creature redolant of *mousseline* and *pachouli*, the mother of a Regulus, or the approving matron of a Brutus. Fancy—fancy a lady Cloelia!

It was a clear, calm, cold autumnal day; cold for the shores of sunbright Italy; the wide rich woods that covered all the hills, and half the champaigne country, were dyed in the rich evanescent hues that tell of coming winter; the death of the year. The harvests were all reaped—the vintage was all gathered, but not housed with the blithe harvest home; nor pressed in the foaming vats with the rejoicing chorus of "Evoe! Evoe! Liber!" Joy! to the good Bacchus! the god who unbinds the heart, and sets it free from sorrow!

From the first time since Rome had been a city, were her fields harvested by hostile swords, her abundant vineyards a prey to the rude spoiler—for the first time had her hardy sons been shut up within their rampired fastnesses, thanking their strong walls, and the broad river that swept round them, for that security which they were wont to owe to the square shield, and the short broad-sword, to the stout pilum, and the stouter arm that wielded it! The Tiber had saved Rome; had not been saved but for Horatius and his fires! Bridgeless it now rolled, and free, between the Roman city and the great Latin camp! And on this was triumph, and loud mirth, and revelry, and song, and feasting; and on that, shame and despair, and silent sorrow; wailing and wo, and famine!

Rome's bravest chiefs were penned up in the circuit of their walls, to perish ingloriously without a blow—for the base commons had revolted, had refused to lift lance, or buckle brand, or muster in their centuries at trumpet call to battle. Rome's fairest maids were captives, hostages basely yielded to the insulting foe; Cloelia, the pride, the beauty, and the boast of Rome, and fifty more, the flower of the patrician house! And how should Rome go forth to battle, when at the first lance hurled, the blow stricken, and all these must perish or endure worse outrage? And yet, so vast was the patriotism, so high the national pride of those patrician houses, they offered, knowing the consequences to those dearer to them than life; they offered to lead on for Rome, regardless of their own, their children's doom; they offered, and had followers been found, they had not been found wanting.

The sun was at its height, the sky cloudless—the Latin camp flaunting with bravery of banners gleaming with brazen armor, ringing with symphonies of joyous music. Rome sad and stern, and wasting day by day—that the old Tarquin already had begun to count the hours that should elapse ere those rebellious gates would open to re-admit their exiled sovereigns.

Lars Porsena, the king, rode forth in his ivory car, inlaid with beaten gold, reining his snow-white chargers, as if he were a god, down the green slope from the Prætorian gate of his huge camp, to the clear river's bank, where first had stood the Sublician bridge, now prostrate—forth he rode in insulting pomp. Two and two went the Latin heralds in the van—two by two followed the Etruscan augurs—his lictors stalked behind him, proud of their red round axes—old Tarquin sat beside the king, with hair snow-white, and snow-white beard and eyebrows, all armed from head to heel, with his crown on his casque, and the eagle sceptre in his right hand. Sextus and Ancus rode beside him, full of exulting hope. Daily rode forth that pageant. Down they swept to the verge of that sacred river; and then loud rang the augural trumpets, loud pealed the herald's summons; and there were displayed to the yearning eyes of mourning mothers, to the indignant gaze of stern, heroic sires, to the downcast and panic-stricken glances of the false-hearted commons—those fifty virgin hostages! Wo! wo! for Rome. And then, aye! then to vex their patrician lords, then would the commons have submitted to the tyrant, to the ravisher—then would they have bowed their enfranchised necks under the yoke of slavery—for what knew they, or cared, of liberty and virtue? What was it to the crouching, fawning artisan, whether a king or consul sat on the curule chair, so bread was cheap, and wages high, and holydays and pageants frequent? Nothing. They would have yielded—but there were men yet within the walls—brave men, though half heart-broken—who would have seen Rome sink unmoved into the pit of Tartarus, and sunk within it themselves triumphant, rather than loose one bar, or turn one bolt to admit any king, unless he came a captive, to tread the sacred way up to the capitol in fettered pageantry, thence to the block to die? Aye! and without those walls there were women—young, lovely, delicate, and tender women, who, rather than those gates should have unclosed, would have endured the worst extremity of ill; who would have suffered as Lucretia, and as Lucretia died! Such was the force, the all conquering force, in the heroic ages, over the simple, antique Roman heart, of the first virtue, without which no other can exist, the indomitable love of country.

Behind that train of maidens, who daily were marched down, each in her spotless robe, each in her virgin fillets, to aggravate the sorrows, and try the stubbornness of the beleagured Romans, there was drawn out a troop of Latin knights, the bravest and the noblest of Porsena's court, the guard of honor of the hostages, each answerable with his head for the safe-keeping of one noble damsel—and, sooth to say, noble was their deportment, noble their treatment of the captive damsels. There were, it is true, none of the becks and bows, none of the honeyed words and flowery courtesies of the false modern days; there was none of their holiness! But there was grave decorum and self-respecting honor! So that each one of those patrician maidens looked to the Latin knight who was her guard, as her protector likewise.

The insulting pomp was ended—back sped the proud procession—but now those youthful knights dismounted from their steeds, and walked friendlows; the Säter-maiden, with fresh color, blue with their lovely captives. Now the procession eyes, and bright braids of hair, tends them, and the Prætorian gate, it was perhaps a mile from things the while the simple, gentle, melancholy airs river bank, and on the altar the priests made sacrifof Norway,"
to the great gods in gratitude for Rome half conqu Bostonians, ye have heard Ole Bulbul. Say, has ed—and the while the maids are toying, are, not all this passed into his soul, and come out at the tively toying with the gay Latin youths! Can tlends of his fingers? Has he not transmitted to you be Roman virtue? This the austere and proud dhe moan of the sea, the flash of the aurora, the corum, which must not even be suspected, of Romwarbling of birds, and the gentle maiden's song, to maid or matron? What wild and flippant words fro with you, even into the far eternity? And from the lips of Cloelia, whilom so dignified ashould you hereafter visit Norway, would not the stately; what soft eye darts are shot from those dawondrous secrets of memory puzzle you with the orbs so cold of yore and haughty. Lo! the higuestion,—"Has my soul been here before me?" crested Lucumo, to whom she flings her jests, into Yea, verily. But you knew it not; for the subto please! Lo! now she pats the frontlet of his sicated with his fancied conquests strains every nerlest of all essences is this spiritual magnetism, perb gray charger, admires the bosses of his bridl Even on our physical being do these sensuous inadmires the leopard skin that forms his simple hoofluences leave their mark. They classify the nasits queen-like there, while the proud beast toss dividuals. They would always be so, if we were his crest, and champs his bit of gold, as if yet prou free and true; for our bodies would then become er of his fair burden. Her comrades follow her e perfect, transparent mediums of the spirit. Wordsample—they are all mounted, they all grasp t worth thus describes the young maiden, to whom reins, all at signal from their leader wheel the Nature was "both law and impulse:"
proud steeds into array—"Lo! men of Tuscany, a

"She shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And Beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face."

knights of Latium! fitter are we, the girls of Rom
to be the guards of Porsena, than ye puissant wa
riors."

Loud laughed the joyous youths, loud shout they, "Ride, ride, ye virgin warriors! Ride fort ye guards of Porsena; but no, ye dare not."

"Dare we not? Dare we not?" answered Cl lia. "We, who are Romans! Tell me what R mans dare not?"

"Bravely said, beauteous Cloelia," answered t knight whose charger she had mounted; "that wou have told well once, but it is too late now, to ta of Roman daring, when not a blow is stricken in yo behalf."

"Hark to the braggart, sisters," she exclaime "hark to the braggart; follow me, girls, and we w show them that Romans at least dare to ride," a with the words she shook her rein, and put t proud horse to his speed, and wheeled him to a fro, amid the crowded ranks, with all her sister ca tives following in her train; now they swept off in the plain, now they dashed straight toward the rive now they wheeled at a word like a flock of circlin swallows, and drove back at full speed toward th chariot of Lars Porsena, and now they halted abreast orderly as a line of warriors, in front of his tall car and at a sign from Cloelia, all saluted the victoriou monarch, while the plain rang with plaudits, an Porsena smiled gently at their beauty and their grac and the proud Tarquins looked on in wonder, s strange was the demeanor of the maidens, so ind corous and un-Roman. Once more they broke o into single file—ten files, of five girls each—an wheeling once again through the tumultuous ar applauding ranks, they gained the open plain. "O more feat now," cried Cloelia, waving her hand alo —"Hurrah! girls, for the Tiber, for Rome! f Rome, hurrah!" and down the steep hill-side the dashed amain, and over the green meadow at it base—and on the abrupt and cliffy bank of the broa and fordless river! Her words were heard throug all the Latin hosts, so trumpet-like and clear did sh peal forth her silvery accents, and down rushed on and all, archers and spearmen, Lucumo and slave, i hot and desperate pursuit. King Porsena lashed ou his fiery coursers, and they responded to the scourge, and thundered down the hill pecipitate—Sextus spurred out, and Ancus! the only mounted of the Latins!

But vain—vain was the chase, and fruitless. Cloelia has reached the brim, and, lashing her fierce charger with her loosened rein, plunging headlong—darkly the yellow stream closed over her—but instantly she rose buoyant—she stemmed the wheeling tide, sitting the war-steed gallantly—she is half-way to safety—one by one, in they drove—not a girl feared or faltered—one by one, up they rose with their rich locks dishevelled and their white garments dripping. False Sextus reached the bank—he spurred his steed as though he would have followed, but on the very verge his base heart failed him, he drew upon his bridle hard, and halted. Curses! a thousand curses on his head! he brandishes his javelin, he hurls it—the ponderous missile hurtless as it cleaves its way through the autumnal air, within a foot of Cloelia's head it gleams; it falls; it is buried in the shuddering waters. Lo! they have passed the stream; they strain in triumph up the steep bank; they smile serene scorn on the baffled Latins. Ye gods! with what a roar of joyous exultation Rome rushes from her gates, to greet her rescued daughters, to hail the virgin hostage.

From the Boston Courier.

LETTER FROM NEW-YORK.—No. X.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

At last, you have Ole Bull in Boston. Would that I could annihilate space, or invent some method to transmit the most delicate of vibrations by an aerial railroad, over two hundred miles of earth's surface. May no accidents happen in boats or cars; for, if Ole Bull should lose his right hand, what could compensate the world for its loss? What delight could supply the place of that rush and whirl of golden melodies, gone mute forever, to mortal ears?

The scientific would remind me that earth need not go into mourning, while Vieux Temps remained. The musical world are divided into parties, each eager to prove that its idol is greater than the other. Experienced critics pronounce Vieux Temps so perfect, that not a single deficiency can be discovered in his performance. I believe it, and am thankful for all greatness, and reverence all. But in listening to Ole Bull, where is the soul that could pause, in its ecstatic wonder, to discover whether there were deficiencies, or not? Vieux Temps is, by unanimous decree, pronounced the perfection of art; and as John S. Dwight says, "to be that, he must be more than that." It has, however, always been a favorite theory with me, that genius, in its highest manifestations, not only delights the cultivated few, but finds its way to the universal heart. This is remarkably true of the Shakespeare of poetry, and the Shakspeare of the violin. There is no incongruity in this comparison. Ole Bull's style is strikingly Shakspearian, with its rapid transitions from mirth to pathos, its stormy grandeur, and its fairy grace. The nature of the instrument increases the similarity, by "its appetizing harshness, its racy, sharp, violinity."

It would be curious to know how much climate has had to do with the flashing energy, and impassioned earnestness of this Norwegian minstrel. The scenery and sounds, to which we are accustomed from infancy, are a spiritual atmosphere, imperceptibly fashioning the growth of our souls; and a nervous organization, so acute and delicate as his, must have been peculiarly susceptible to all sensuous influences. Had he lived in the sunny regions of Greece, or Italy, instead of sea-girt Norway, with its piled-up mountains, and thundering avalanches, and roaring waterfalls, and glancing auroras, and the shrill whispering of the northern wind through broad forests of pines, I doubt whether his violin could ever have discoursed such tumultuous life, or lulled itself to rest with such deep-breathing tenderness.

Where, on this planet, is a place so sublimely appropriate as the rocky coast of Norway, to the newly invented Æolian sea-signals? Metal pipes, attached to floating buoys, are placed among the breakers, and through these do the winds lift their warning voices, louder and louder, as the sea rages more and more fiercely. Here is a magnificent storm-organ, on which to play, "Wind of the winter night, whence comest thou?"

On this coast has Ole Bull, from childhood, heard the waves roar their mighty bass to the shrill soprano of the winds, and has seen it all subside into sun-flecked, rippling silence. In his music, methinks I hear all that Frederika Bremer says of "The old sea-circled Norroway." "Is the soul fatigued with the trifles of poor, every-day life? Is it depressed by the confined atmosphere of the room? By the dust of books, or the dust of company? Fly, fly toward the still heart of Norway! Listen there to the fresh, mighty throbbing of the heart of nature! There wilt thou gain strength of life. Fresh and clear stand the thoughts of life there, as in the days of their creation. Wilt thou gaze on the sublime? Behold the Gausta, which raises its colossal knees six thousand feet above the surface of the earth. Listen to the Rjuhan, the Voring, and Vedal rivers, foaming and thundering over the mountains, and plunging down into the abysses. Wilt thou see life in its fairest pomp? See winter and summer embrace in old Norway. See how the silver stream winds itself down from the mountains; behind the leafy hills, see the snow-mountains elevate themselves; observe the evening play of colors upon the heights, and in the depths; see the affluent pomp of the storm, and the calm magnificence of the rainbow, as it vaults over the waterfall. Wilt though delight thyself with the beautiful? The Säter-hut stands in the narrow valley; herds of cattle graze on the beautiful grassy meadows; the Säter-maiden, with fresh color, blue eyes, and bright braids of hair, tends them, and the moan of the sea, the flash of the aurora, the warbling of birds, and the gentle maiden's song, to you hereafter visit Norway, would not the wondrous secrets of memory puzzle you with the question,—"Has my soul been here before me?" Yea, verily. But you knew it not; for the subtlest of all essences is this spiritual magnetism, which pervades our life.

Even on our physical being do these sensuous influences leave their mark. They classify the individuals. They would always be so, if we were free and true; for our bodies would then become perfect, transparent mediums of the spirit. Wordsworth thus describes the young maiden, to whom Nature was "both law and impulse:"

"She shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And Beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face."

This impress has music left on the countenance of Ole Bulbul. His habitual attitudes have a listening expression, which strongly reminds me of Allston's wonderful picture of the Lady Hearing Music, in which the very finger-ends seem listening.

I know not what significance the Nord-men have in the world's spiritual history; but it must be deep. Our much boasted Anglo-Saxon blood is but a rivulet from the great Scandinavian sea. The Teutonic language, "with its powerful primeval words—keys to the being of things"—is said by the learned to have come from the East. This language has everywhere mixed itself with modern tongues, and forms the bone and muscle of our own. To these Nord-men, with their deep reverence, their strong simplicity, the wild, struggle-loving will, we owe the invention of the organ, and of Gothic architecture. In these modern times, have they not sent us Swedenborg, that deep, in-seeing prophet, as yet imperfectly understood, either by disciples or opponents; and Frederika Bremer, gliding like the sunlight into the hearts of many nations; and Thorwaldsen, with his serene power and majestic grace; and Beethoven, with aspirations that leap forth beyond the "flaming bounds of time and space;" and Ole Bull, with the primeval harmonies of creation vibrating through his soul in infinite variations?

Reverence to the Nord-men; for assuredly their deep utterance comes to us from the very *heart* of things.

This letter is not written from New-York. I cannot help it. It is written from where I am; and that is the memory of Ole Bull's music.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in giving an account of the late meeting of the association of geologists and naturalists, held at Washington, says:

Dr. Page, of Washington, exhibited several articles of electro-magnetic apparatus, among which was one reciprocating engine on a new principle, which operates beautifully, and with much more force than any made on the common plan. Indeed, one cannot see this apparatus without being led to hope, that electro-magnetism may yet be applied as a moving power; and this hope is still entertained by Dr. Page.

While on this subject, I would remark that the association were invited by Professor Morse to visit his Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, at the capitol. And truly the exhibition is intensely interesting, and its complete success must give a rich reward to Professor Morse for his labors in bringing the apparatus into operation. As one goes from Baltimore to Washington, he will see by the side of the railroad, for 30 miles, posts erected 20 feet high, between which two wires are extended continuously, that whole distance. At its termination in the capitol, he will see the use of these wires. Here, without any inconvenience, he can hold conversation with a man at the other end of the wires with the greatest ease, and about as fast as a man can set type, or about 19 letters per minute. And this process might be carried on hour after hour, so that I have not the least doubt, that the time is not distant, when in New-York you will be setting the types for the President's Message and valuable speeches, while they are being delivered! The cost per mile of extending the wires, I understand, will not exceed $250.

Below is an account of the operation of the Telegraph:

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—ITS SUCCESS.

The miracle of the annihilation of space is at length performed. The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday afternoon contains the action of Congress up to the moment of its going to press—received from Washington by Magnetic Telegraph Despatch. The Patriot says:

Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph now connects between the capitol at Washington and the railroad depot in Pratt, between Charles and Light streets, Baltimore. The wires were brought in yesterday from the outer depot, and attached to the telegraphic apparatus in a third story room in the depot warehouse building. The batteries were charged this morning, and the telegraph put in full operation, conveying intelligence to and from the capitol. A large number of gentlemen were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent down, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by the attendant in Washington, and before the lapse of half a minute the same names were returned, plainly written. At half-past 11 o'clock A. M. the question being asked here, "what the news was at Washington?" the answer was almost instantaneously returned—"Van Buren stock is rising"—meaning of course that his chances were strengthening to receive the nomination on Monday next. The time of day was also inquired for, when the response was given from the capitol—"forty-nine minutes past eleven." At this period it was also asked how many persons were spectators to the telegraphic experiments in Washington?—the answer was "sixteen." After which a variety of names were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends here, whose names had just been transmitted to them. Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backward and forward, one of which was an order to the agent here not to pay a certain bill. Here, however, the electric fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid a few minutes before.

At half-past 12 o'clock, the following was sent to Washington, "Ask a reporter in Congress to send a despatch to the Baltimore Patriot at 2 P. M." In about a minute after the answer came back thus:—"It will be attended to."

Two, o'clock P. M.—The despatch arrived, and is as follows:

One o'clock.—There has just been made a motion in the House to go into committee of the whole on the Oregon question. Rejected—ayes 79, nays 86.

Half-past one.—The House is now engaged on private bills.

Quarter to two.—Mr. Atherton is now speaking in the Senate.

Mr. S. will not be in Baltimore to-night.

So that we are thus enabled to give to our readers information from Washington up to 2 o'clock. This is indeed the annihilation of space.

The Clipper of Saturday contains the following information regarding the construction and working of the telegraph:

The wire, (perfectly secured against the weather by a covering of rope-yarn and tar,) is conducted on the tops of posts about twenty feet high, and about one hundred yards apart. We understand that the nominations on Monday next will be forwarded to Washington by means of this telegraph. The following is the alphabet used:

(a) . —	(iy) . .	(r) . . .
(b) — . . .	(k) —. —	(sz) . . .
(c) . . .	(l) ——	(t) —
(d) — .	(m) — —	(u) . . —
(e) .	(n) —	(v) . . . —
(f) . — .	(o) . .	(w) . — —
(gj) — — .	(p)	(x) . — . .
(h)	(q) . . — .	

We have no doubt that government will deem it expedient to continue this telegraph to Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, when its utility shall have been fully tested. When understood, the mode of operation is plain and simple.

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Mr. John Wise, the unrivalled Pennsylvania æronaut, made an ascension from the town of Hollidaysburg, (Pa.) on last Saturday a week, which resulted in an adventure of the most thrilling kind. The ascension was made in the midst of a storm, and before starting, the net-work at the top of the balloon had given way, sufficient to admit a bulk equal to the size of a hogshead. Nothing daunted, however, by this unlucky circumstance, Mr. Wise cut the rope and ascended. On reaching an altitude of about 4000 feet, he encountered a severe gale from the West, which tossed the balloon to and fro with great violence, increasing the rupture in the netting at every surge. At this crisis an expedient flashed across his mind. He threw the whole weight of his body upon the valve rope, which necessarily opened the valve to its full extent. This brought his silken cloud-coach to the ground, but not before the storm had carried him a distance of 16 miles, being at the rate of about 50 miles per hour. Mr. W. then attempted to jump from the car into a ploughed field, but the balloon rose with a violent surge, and he was caught by one of his legs in a hitch of the rope. He grasped the drag rope and held on, in an inverted position, until the balloon dashed him into a high tree. He took a hitch to the limb of the tree, and then endeavored to extricate his leg, the tree bending ready to break by the tossing of the balloon, and he only succeeded in getting clear by drawing off his boot, which he lost in the car. The squalls increased in violence, snapped the rope which held the balloon to the tree, and in a few moments it dashed out of sight, the car keeping it in tolerable trim.

The following paragraph from the Catskill (New-York) Recorder, shows where the balloon went to, and the rapid rate it must have been driven, to have reached that place on the same day.

"Who has Lost a Balloon?"—On the evening of the 4th inst., a balloon alighted on the premises of the Rev. P. Van Valkenburg, of Lexington, in this county. The car which was attached to the balloon contained a lady's basket, in which was a quantity of cake, a small bottle, a tin cup, and several papers printed at Hollidaysburg, Pa., dated March 4, 1844. Attached to the basket was a paper, upon which was written, "John Wise, Philadelphia." The balloon was of a size requiring about six hundred yards of silk.

Miscellaneous Items.

Miller's Prophecies Unfulfilled.—We confess that our *published* time is *past*, and that as honest men, we cannot point to definite days in the future. We believe that the 2300 days will extend to the END: and that the end can only be delayed so long as our published time, reckoning by uninspired chronology, may have varied from God's time.—*Midnight Cry!*

Excursion to the Mediterranean.—Mr. S. W. Dewey advertises that he will despatch a first class vessel, about the 10th of June, on an excursion to the Mediterranean. The vessel will visit the most interesting places in Europe and Asia, and make such arrangements that the passengers can visit Africa, if so disposed. The voyage is expected to occupy seven or eight months, without being extravagantly expensive. It is a novel and interesting project, and likely to draw together an excellent company.—*New York papers.*

Death of Abner Rogers, jr.—Our readers will recollect that this individual was indicted and tried for the murder of the warden of the S[illegible]es' prison at Charlestown, and acquitted on the [illegible]ond of insanity. He was subsequently moved to the Lunatic hospital in this town. On the evening of the 18th instant, while the household of the institution were assembled in Johonnot Hall for evening prayers, near the close of the exercises, Rogers became impatient, and requested permission to retire. His attendant replied that the exercises would soon be through; when Rogers immediately jumped through a window, with great force, taking with him four panes of glass and the sash, and fell about sixteen feet to the ground. He was taken up insensible, and remained so till the morning of the 19th, when he expired.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

Temperance in the Navy.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:—"The United States frigate, Cumberland, Commodore Smith, is probably the only man-of-war of any nation, where the temperance cause has been fairly tested. Three hundred of the crew have signed the pledge, and only three persons on board draw their grog. The men are allowed to go on shore frequently, and have rarely broken their pledges—a fact that reflects the highest honor on these brave tars, who have thus shown that they can conquer their most deadly enemy."

Attraction vs. *Onions.*—The magnetic power of the compass needle, says the Magazine of Science, may be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an onion.

The Olive Tree.—A new kind of Olive tree which grows in some parts of Spain and Portugal, and yields an abundant crop of fruit in the second year after planted, is about to be introduced into Florida, where the Olive tree has been found to grow. According to the old method, an Olive tree does not yield any considerable crop before thirty years of age; the new system of cultivating small size Olive trees, especially from cuttings, affords very abundant crops in two or three years. An acre of land can easily contain 2500 Olive trees of new quality, and the gathering of the fruit is very easy, as it can be done by children.

Indians About!—The times are ominous with bloody portents, and men may well begin to stand aghast. In addition to the Texas question, the arming of the Nauvoo Legion, and the "demonstration" about to be made by Joe Smith for the presidency, the Honorable Mr. Levy, of Florida, astounds the country by offering, in the House of Representatives, the following dreadful resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States communicate to the House by what authority a party of Seminole chiefs are now in this city

Although the House received this resolution most irreverently, and greeted it with shouts of laughter, yet we think it a matter of the gravest consideration. "A party of Seminole chiefs in Washington City!" Ugh! It has an ugly look.—*Tribune.*

There are sixty papers in the German language printed in the United States.

Marriages.—The Sun asked us, two or three days ago, if we were not in error as to the charge and opinion of Judge Ruggles in the case of The People *vs.* Horatio G. Ouderdonk—tried lately in the Queens County Oyer and Terminer—in which marriage was pronounced a mere civil contract, that any one might take cognizance of and certify? To this we reply in the negative. The doctrine of his honor was just as we stated it; and we are assured, by a gentleman in whose legal opinion we place great confidence, that such, in very deed and truth, is the law. Young gentlemen, therefore, need not subject themselves to the inconvenience of going before a magistrate or clergyman to avow their intentions, and have them solemnized in due form; but merely call upon a friend, or a stranger for that matter, execute the contract in his presence, and the deed is done. We are not surprised that this decision should excite the alarm of staid and rational citizens—who regard marriage as an institution of some consequence, and think that its obligations are not to be assumed hastily—after a flirtation in the ball-room, perhaps, or a brisk run from a boarding-school. The people, however, are sovereign, and can, "fix" it to their liking—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Poisoned by the leaf of the Pie Plant.—The whole family of Mr. Havens, of Bedford, were poisoned a few days since, in consequence of eating Rhubarb leaves, boiled as greens, and it is feared that two of the children will not recover. The leaf of this plant, of which the stalk is used for pies without danger, contains a considerable quantity of oxalic acid.

The Enlightened District.—Henry A. Wise boasted that his was the only district in which no newspaper was published. This accounts for his being such a favorite with the people there. It is said that in 1840, when he wished to make them a speech, the crier thus announced him—

"O yase, O yase, this here is fur to give notis that the honorable Henry A. Wise is fur to be delivered of a speech this afternoon at three o'clock, right into misty Waddy's peoaz, and I want you all fur to come."

Yankee Notions.—One hundred and one vessels were freighted with ice by one firm in Boston, to different parts of the globe, during the preceding winter. One cargo was shipped to the East Indies, and exchanged pound for pound for cotton..

The statue of Columbus, which has been safely elevated to its pedestal, under the direction of Lieutenant Boyle, of the navy, now attracts universal attention. Every one appears to be struck with its majesty and propriety. The portrait is said to be exact, as Mr. Persico went to Spain specially for the purpose of obtaining it from the most authentic sources. It is evident that this piece of sculpture will take better with the people generally, than any other that has yet been executed by order of the government.—*Washington Correspondence Jour. of Com.*

Days of Worship.—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations: Sunday, or the Lord's day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by Alexander Hamilton; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Tex as and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and